

الشرق الأوسط

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,705

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 12-13, 1978

Established 1887

Martial Law Set in Iranian City After 4 Die in Anti-Shah Riots

ISFAHAN, Iran, Aug. 11 — The government declared martial law here after hundreds of armed rioters clashed with police and soldiers today, leaving at least four dead and 10 injured.

A government spokesman said the dead were all rioters, but that the injured included police and firemen.

The government set an 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew and installed Iran's first military governor in more than 25 years to take charge of this city of 680,000 persons. Martial law was declared for a month.

The rioting erupted yesterday after Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, in an interview with Western correspondents, warned extremists that they would be crushed if they attempted to block his moves toward political liberalization.

The U.S. consulate in Isfahan told the approximately 12,000 Americans in the city to stay indoors until further notice. Isfahan is a major steel and industrial center. The Americans mostly are involved with civil projects and a few defense-related industries being built there by the Iranian government.

Religious Riots

Iran has been plagued by riots by religious extremists who say reforms ordered by the shah are contrary to the teachings of the Koran. Most of the reforms deal with the liberation of women and the redistribution of church lands.

Gatherings of more than three persons, including religious meetings in mosques during the current Muslim holy month of Ramadan, were banned.

Yesterday, three persons died and more than 200 were injured in riots in Shiraz in southern Iran.

The army moved into Isfahan with tanks, armored cars and personnel vehicles after police failed to control hundreds of anti-Shah religious demonstrators. The clashes lasted throughout the night and into the early morning. Maj. Gen. Reza Sayah, military commander of the region, took command of the city after the martial law was declared.

Religious Gathering

The clashes began during a religious gathering last night at the residence of a prominent local clergyman, Ayatollah Hossein Khademi. Mr. Khademi, a supporter of exiled clergyman Ayatollah Khomeini, an opponent of the shah, has been holding religious meetings at his house for more than a week.

A crowd of several thousand persons packed the streets leading to his house to hear speeches condemning the government and calling for the establishment of an Islamic government in Iran.

Security units surrounded the area and threw several tear gas shells into the streets. The crowd then spread out, attacking several

members of the security police, witnesses said. Shots were fired and at least one demonstrator was killed on the roof of Mr. Khademi's house. Several more were killed in the streets, witnesses said.

After a brief period of calm this morning, trouble broke out again before noon. Hundreds of demonstrators rampaged through the town, burning street installations, banks, and shops. Firefighting units were called to put out scores of fires in the city.

In his press conference yesterday

at Nowshahr, the shah promised free elections to a national parliament in 1979 despite recent violence aimed at toppling his regime. He has blamed the violence on Communist influence.

The shah summoned Western correspondents to his summer beach house to talk about his plan for political liberalization announced earlier this year.

He said that he had embarked upon the program by conviction. "It's not that I am obliged, forced or that any condition was imposed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



The Shah of Iran

British Union Leaders Criticize Chrysler U.K. Sale to Peugeot

LONDON, Aug. 11 (UPI) — British labor-union leaders Friday angrily condemned the sale to the French Peugeot-Citroen combine of Chrysler Corp.'s European operations, and they voiced fears that it could result in loss of jobs in Britain.

Labor member of Parliament Renee Short said that the House of Commons, which has just begun a 10-week summer recess, should be reconvened urgently.

"The House should be given a chance to debate the takeover and

to question ministers on the question of jobs," Mrs. Short said.

The Chrysler Corp. yesterday announced that Peugeot-Citroen are buying Chrysler's European operations, including Chrysler United Kingdom, making it the largest automotive group in Europe and fifth largest in the world.

Reuters quoted officials as saying that the British government would seek assurance that no jobs would be lost before allowing Chrysler U.K. to come under the control of the French Peugeot-Citroen group, officials said today.

Over the past three years the government has given Chrysler U.K. £80 million (\$152 million) to cover losses and in loans, and had promised more. The aim was to prevent the firm's collapse, which would add 23,700 workers to the 1.5 million already unemployed in Britain.

Industry Secretary Eric Varley was analyzing today whether the proposed deal, announced yesterday, would lead to the unemployment the government had been trying to avoid.

[The deal needs the approval of the British and French governments.]

[The French Ministry of Industry welcomed the move, but a government spokesman in London said there would be no official comment for at least a week.]

Mr. Varley and senior government officials will be holding talks with representatives of the two companies today.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

With the Neutron Bomb

Tass Charges U.S. Tries Blackmail at Arms Talks

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (AP) — The Soviet Union said yesterday that the United States is trying to use the neutron warhead as blackmail at troop reduction talks in Vienna, which is a "dangerous and risky gamble."

Tass said in a 1,200-word commentary that the Vienna negotiations on mutual troop and arms reductions should be resumed and that the West should stop holding out the talks.

In particular, commentator Oleg Anichkin claimed that the Carter administration is threatening to deploy the neutron warhead in Western Europe unless the Soviet Union agrees to more substantial concessions in the talks.

Twice the Radiation

The neutron warhead, which could be placed on Lance missiles and artillery shells, was designed to produce twice the deadly radiation of a conventional nuclear bomb but less than a tenth of the explosive power, heat and fallout. This means that the bomb could kill persons while causing little damage to buildings.

"There is no other way of describing this manner of negotiation than blackmail," Tass said. "It is well known, and this has been demonstrated by the experience of talks, that it is impossible to get an agreement through threats."

Unacceptable Proposals

Tass said "the American delegation is putting forth absolutely unacceptable proposals." It described proposals of the East Bloc countries at the talks as "constructive" and "reasonable" and noted that a Vienna pact could lead to more talks for military relaxation in Europe.

But it remains to be seen, Tass said, whether the "unjustifiably procrastinated negotiations" can be set in motion again.

Short Flight Delays Reported

As French Air Slowdown Renews

PARIS, Aug. 11 (UPI) — West European air travelers encountered only short delays today at the start of a five-day French air controllers' slowdown, but airports prepared for worse to come this weekend.

In France, Spain and West Germany, no unusual delays were reported. British airports reported delays of around 40 minutes but expected them to increase later on.

Most airports were keeping their bars and restaurants open overnight. At Orly Airport outside Paris an unused car was turned into a dormitory. In England, Manchester provided extra TV sets and performing dogs, while Luton officials said they had hired a parrot to entertain with "some French words appropriate to the occasion."

The strike started at 8 a.m. throughout France and is scheduled to end at the same hour on Wednesday.

The turmoil experienced during the air controllers' strike two weeks ago was not expected to recur. That was the weekend of the year with the heaviest traffic as millions of people left on their annual August vacations.

This weekend some flights have been canceled and others have been doubled up by using bigger planes. Scheduled flights for the weekend are 15 percent fewer than two weeks ago. Spain's Iberia Air Lines, most of whose airlines fly over France, canceled 20 flights to and from Central Europe and Britain.

The controllers, who are demanding more pay and equipment and shorter hours, are monitoring no more than eight flights on their TV screens instead of the usual 12 or 15.

British airports advised travelers to be prepared for long waits — to bring soap, towels and razors in hand baggage, sandwiches and vacuum-bottles with cold or hot drinks and games.

Dramatic Slump of Dollar Sends Gold Soaring Again

Record Lows Announced in Bonn, Zurich

LONDON, Aug. 11 — The dollar today fell to new lows against the Swiss franc and the West German mark in one of its heaviest batterings. Its accelerated fall sent the price of gold shooting to record heights, with silver following.

Gold was set at \$211.15 an ounce at the key London afternoon fixing — a rise of \$1.20 on what had already been a record price at the morning fixing and up \$4.65 from yesterday's afternoon fix. But in later trading today it was quoted at \$211.875.

Dealers cited a "general lack of confidence" in the dollar and the "snowballing" effect of its recent slide. In addition, worries about a possible oil price boost at the end of the year and the dubious prospects for passage of U.S. energy legislation put the dollar under further downward pressure.

Market Forces

Neither European central banks nor the Federal Reserve appeared to give the dollar any extensive support. The course of trading was dictated largely by market forces, dealers said.

West German Economics Minister Otto Laubach warned today that central bank support could not solve the dollar's problems. In a radio interview, he said that the "basic underlying facts" behind the fall of the dollar would have to be tackled. One of these, he said, was the U.S. administration's failure to force its energy-saving program through Congress.



Frankfurt broker registers confusion following word that the dollar had reached another low.

Meanwhile, he said: "We all know that you cannot operate against the market, at least not successfully."

Some of the heaviest pressure on the dollar was seen late in the day, indicating that operators were anticipating a continued depreciation early next week, a dealer noted. The dollar finished around its lowest levels of the day.

The Swiss franc was particularly strong, gaining ground not only against the dollar but in relation to all other major currencies. The dol-

lar struck a new low of 1.6485 francs, down from 1.6795 late yesterday and its previous low, set Wednesday, of 1.6693 francs. Swiss banks were also said to be keen buyers of yen against dollars. The dollar fell 90 points to 185.50 yen — near its record bottom of 184 yen, hit last week.

The dollar slumped to a record 1.9655 West German marks from 1.9763 late yesterday and its prior low of 1.9705, reached Wednesday. The dollar also lost 2 centimes at

4.29 French francs and 110 points against the guilder at 2.1350 guilders.

Sterling stood at \$1.9640, up 1.2 cents. The pound was at its highest finishing rate since March 5, 1976, but it did not regain its 1978 intraday peak of \$1.9950 set last January.

Both the Belgian franc and guilder were around their lower intervention levels against the strong mark within the joint European currency float, or snake.

Confers Blessing on Holy Land

Pope Paul's Will Asks 'Simple' Funeral

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, Aug. 11 (NYT) — Pope Paul VI. in a will published today, addressed "a special benedictory salute to the Holy Land, the land of Jesus where He was a pilgrim of faith and peace."

The pontiff also imparted particular benedictions to the cities of Rome, Milan — where he was archbishop before ascending the pontifical throne in 1963 — and Brescia, near which he was born 80 years ago.

Pope Paul left all his belongings to the Holy See, except a few books and other small objects that he said should be given to friends. "I propose to die poor," the pontiff wrote.

The last will and testament comprises 13 pages in Pope Paul's neat handwriting. Photocopies were released by the Vatican this afternoon. A 10-page portion is dated June 30, 1965, and two brief additions "Sept. 16, 1972, 7:30 a.m." and July 14, 1973.

The three parts of Pope Paul's will are in Italian with a few Latin phrases interspersed. The first page and the single-page third part were written on the pope's official stationery bearing his coat of arms. The other pages are plain.

No Monument

Pope Paul named his private secretary, "Dear Father Pasquale Macchi," the executor of his will. He directed him to keep a few

souvenirs for himself and give some other items among the things he was going to leave "to dear persons" who are not named.

The pontiff requested that all personal notes, manuscripts and other writings be destroyed. Letters "of a personal and spiritual nature not destined for the information of other persons" are to be burned.

Pope Paul said that he wanted a "pious and simple" funeral and would prefer to be "buried in the real earth."

"No monument for me," he wrote.

The cardinals who are in charge of transitional church government have tried to fulfill the wishes of the dead pontiff regarding his funeral and tomb, to the extent that they thought possible. A grave in a chapel underneath St. Peter's Basilica has been prepared. But the official funeral, scheduled to be held at 6 p.m. tomorrow, will be solemn.

The wife of the president of the United States, Rosalynn Carter, ar-

rived in Rome today to attend the funeral. High-level delegations from many other countries have also gathered here.

The pope's last will contained only a few remarks concerning church problems.

Pope Paul expressed hope that the guidelines proclaimed by the Ecumenical Council Vatican II, held from 1962 to 1965, will be "faithfully executed."

On the matter of ecumenism, he (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Anglicans to Let Members Decide

Bar on Women Priests Rejected

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP) — Anglican bishops from around the world meeting yesterday at Canterbury, England, turned back a move to place a moratorium on ordinations of women and instead adopted a resolution acknowledging the right of each of the 25 member churches of the Anglican Communion to make its own decision on women priests.

The question of ordaining women has simmered just below the surface throughout the Lambeth Conference of more than 400 bishops, which is in its third and final week.

The conference takes place once every 10 years.

Yesterday's action was viewed as a compromise, after long and anguished debate.

The resolution, which was approved by a vote of 316-37, with 17 abstentions, reaffirmed traditional Anglican commitment to the preservation of unity despite diversity. The resolution noted that since the last Lambeth Conference, four member churches — in Hong Kong, Canada, New Zealand and the United States — have ordained women.

The Church of England is expected to vote on ordaining women at its synod meeting later this year.

U.S. Protestant Episcopal bishops, who remain divided about women's ordination, spoke on both sides of the issue.

Bishop William Sheridan of Indiana urged fellow bishops to learn from the "painful experience" of the U.S. church. He maintained that the continuing controversy in the United States has ruptured relations between bishops and priests, led to an "unprecedented number" of clergy leaving the priesthood, caused a "great number of lay people" to leave the church and "all but ruined" relations with other churches.

But Bishop Paul Moore Jr. of New York and Bishop John Walker of Washington, D.C., both argued that the U.S. church would have been far more divided if the denomination's general convention two years ago had failed to approve the ordination of women.

Bishop John Coblentz of Massachusetts disputed the claim that vast numbers were leaving the Episcopal Church over the ordination issue. "Among our 3-million-member church, 25 congregations or splinters of congregations have left us, meaning some 5,000 members and about 50 clergy," he said.

The Anglican Church in North America, the group that has split from the Protestant Episcopal Church over women priests and liturgical reforms, has repeatedly declined to give membership figures, maintaining that it is growing so fast that accurate figures are not obtainable.

Woman Bishop Possible

Martha Blacklock, who as archdeacon of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark is probably the highest ranking woman priest in the United States, said that yesterday's action "means that we could see a woman bishop within 10 years, perhaps first in Washington or in New York."

The bishops' action on ordaining women was attacked by Greek Orthodox Archbishop Athen Agnagoras, an observer at the conference.

House, in Carter Rebuff, Votes Tax-Cut Measure

By Art Pinc

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP) — The House, rebuffing a last-minute compromise by President Carter, gave overwhelming approval yesterday to a \$16.3 billion tax-cut bill that would trim capital gains taxes sharply and provide new tax breaks for home-sellers.

The bill was approved by a 362-49 vote after the lawmakers rejected a White House-supported amendment to shift more of the tax cuts to the lower end of the income scale. The vote against the administration plan was 225-193.

The bill now goes to the Senate Finance Committee, which is expected to enlarge the reduction in capital gains taxes and add new special-interest amendments. Sen. Russell Long, D-La., the committee's chairman, said that his panel

would begin work on the bill Aug. 21.

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., told the House, "If the administration had proposed this [compromise] five months ago, it would have been adopted as the Ways and Means Committee bill and would have sailed through the House."

The House also defeated, by a sizable margin, a rival Republican tax-cut plan proposed by Rep. Jack

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Heavy Fighting Erupts in Beirut Christian Area

BEIRUT, Aug. 11 (AP) — Syrian peacekeeping forces clashed with militant Muslims in the Christian sector here today shortly after the Syrians had warned militants not to violate a two-day-old cease-fire.

State television reported heavy exchanges of rocket and artillery fire at Ashrafieh, the highest residential neighborhood in the capital's Christian area.

"Hell has broken loose again," said a resident, Katta Bishara. "We are rushing back to basement shelters." Miss Bishara said that the exchanges flared between Syrians and Christians at the 25-story Ruk Tower, which forms the main defense area of the Syrian peacekeepers in the Christian sector.

The Syrian warning had been addressed to militant Muslims in another Christian residential area.

Libya Moves Ahead With Qadhafi's Unique 'New Socialism'

By Thomas W. Lippman

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 11 (WP) — Guided by the eccentric principles of Col. Moamer Qadhafi's Green Book, Libya is carrying out a revolution in its political and economic life to achieve the radical colonel's vision of "new socialist society."

Virtually every source of power and wealth in traditional Libya — the great tribes, the rich families, the bourgeoisie, the bureaucracy and even the religious leadership — has been crushed or taken over as Col. Qadhafi builds a new system.

It is uniquely his own. Unlike Saudi Arabia, which is trying to develop and modernize within its traditional political and economic systems, Libya has jettisoned the past and is using its wealth to transform itself socially and politically as well as physically.

Compulsory participation in the new political system, compulsory military training and the accelerating introduction of women into the work force are all contributing to the eclipse of historic patterns of life.

The jobs of tens of thousands of men that depended on the old system — messengers, drivers, teaboys — have been eliminated and their holders sent off to more productive tasks, in a move as much symbolic as economic.

Libya's abundant oil revenues have enabled Col. Qadhafi to extend his control and impose his ideas out to the most remote and primitive oases. By 1980, according to Planning Secretary Musa Abu Fraywah, all parts of the country will be linked by bus service and television, further breaking down the traditional patterns of isolated rural life.

Observers here say that even if Col. Qadhafi were removed from power, the country is now irretrievably in the hands of a new generation nurtured on his ideas and catapulted during his nine years in power from impoverished ignorance into a prosperous new era.

Publication early this year of part two of the Green Book, subtitled "The Solution of the Economic Problem," touched off a systematic assault on what remained of private property and wealth in this socialist country.



Col. Moamer Qadhafi speaking at a rally earlier this year.

Private houses are being confiscated under a law that bans owning more than one dwelling. The next step is to be a ban on

the accumulation of capital or savings by individuals. "The final step," according to the Green Book, is "when the

new socialist society reaches the stage where profit and money disappear."

Col. Qadhafi has had to defend these ideas as consistent with and even inspired by the Koran, when they stirred opposition in Libya's religious establishment. How they will work in practice, in a country with Libya's vast oil wealth, remains to be seen.

Some foreigners here tend to guffaw at what they see as naive and ill-conceived economic theories. But the implementation has begun. "They are going to do it. They mean business," a veteran ambassador said.

State Ownership

Already the state — or, strictly speaking under Col. Qadhafi's theory, the Libyan people — owns the factories, the farms and most of the import and export companies. Private enterprise is rapidly fading into the past.

The Green Book emphasizes that every Libyan is entitled to ownership of "the material needs of man that are basic, necessary and personal." These include, it says, "food, housing, clothing

and transport," because a man is not free if anyone else, or even the state, controls these essentials of life.

Thus the confiscation of private houses applies to multiple ownership, and landlordism, not to the individual in his own home.

Under the political program laid down in the first part of the Green Book, "The Solution to the Problem of Democracy," there is no political party in Libya. In theory, there is not even any government; the country is run by direct popular democracy, like a vast town meeting.

Behind this facade of popular democracy, many observers here say, Col. Qadhafi exercises one-man rule on all important policy matters. The "leader-teacher" is the sole source of ideology. No organized dissent is tolerated.

Unlike revolutionary regimes that try to sweep away the individuals as well as the policies of the past, Libya does not appear to be vindictive. Many of those who served and profited under the monarchy have found places

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Union Leaders Also Upset

Carter Reported 'Livid' At Criticism From Meany

By Helen Dewar and Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP) — President Carter was reported to be "absolutely livid" at AFL-CIO President George Meany yesterday, and the veteran labor leader also received stinging rebukes from leaders of AFL-CIO postal unions.

The new low point in relations between Carter and Mr. Meany was reported by a high-level White House official, who said he had "seldom seen him [the president] so mad."

The official said Mr. Carter's anger stemmed from Mr. Meany's repeated attacks on the administration in the face of White House efforts to accommodate him, most recently by agreeing earlier this week to restrain government intervention in contract bargaining.

Mr. Meany applauded that move but then accused the president of ineffectiveness in lobbying for legislation to overhaul labor laws, and he criticized a recently negotiated contract with postal workers that is the administration's only trophy thus far in its campaign to keep down the cost of wage settlements.

Postal Contract Criticism

It was Mr. Meany's criticism of the postal contract that drew fire from the union chiefs.

J. Joseph Vacca, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, called on Mr. Meany to reject the criticism, and bluntly accused him of being as guilty as White House inflation fighters of

interfering with contract bargaining. Other postal-union officials also criticized Mr. Meany's comments on the contract.

Top Carter aides, who are generally unwilling to concede that Mr. Carter is really angry about anything, yesterday described a president near the breaking point in relations with Mr. Meany.

The president believes he has bent over backward to accommodate Mr. Meany and has, in return, "been dumped on" by Mr. Meany at every opportunity.

'Gone Too Far'

In recent weeks, a senior adviser said, Mr. Meany "has just gone too far... You just can't keep coming into somebody's office — even a man as patient as the president — and then turn around and do this."

"The labor movement is not just George Meany, you know," the adviser said.

The White House is also upset at Mr. Meany's "sticking his nose" in the postal-contract dispute and at his failure to praise the administration's success at bringing down the unemployment rate.

Responding to a question while he was in Chicago to attend an AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting, Mr. Meany had said the proposed postal wage increase of 19.5 percent over three years was too low and predicted that the 500,000 postal union members would reject the contract in a mail-ballot referendum that is now under way.

O'Neill Attempts to Mend Rift With White House

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP) — House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., tried to patch up his differences with the White House yesterday, but he could not conceal his resentment toward the White House staff.

Acknowledging his anger over the recent dismissal of his friend, Robert Griffin, as the No. 2 man in the General Services Administration, Rep. O'Neill said that he had told President Carter's congressional liaison man, Frank Moore, "to stay the hell out of this office."

But, in giving assurances that he was "friends again" with Mr. Moore, Rep. O'Neill revealed his sympathy toward Mr. Carter's senior aides: Jody Powell, Hamilton Jordan and Gerald Rifeboon.

"I'm not mad at Frank," he said. "Out of all that damned crowd down there, he's the only one who's ever been very friendly to me... I don't know, maybe they don't understand my style. Maybe they don't want to."

Nothing to Say

Rep. O'Neill said that he had met Mr. Jordan and Mr. Powell and that he sees them at the White House, but he said: "I don't have anything to say to them and they don't say anything to me."

When an aide to Rep. O'Neill was asked if the blame for Mr. Griffin's removal was being placed on Mr. Jordan, Mr. Powell and Mr. Rifeboon, he said: "Probably. He [Rep. O'Neill] never established any relationship with them."

Before Mr. Carter was sworn in, Mr. Jordan angered Rep. O'Neill by refusing his request for seats at an inaugural gala. Rep. O'Neill began calling Mr. Jordan "Hannibal Jerkin."

"We've never had a problem with Carter, himself or Frank Moore," the aide said.

Rep. O'Neill said that his relationship with the president was "the same as it has ever been." He denied reports that he was not pushing for the administration's legislative proposals.

"Hey, I'm a Democrat," he said. "I work for the programs of my president. No way am I going to be

an obstructionist. I am a loyal party man."

Time Running Out

Rep. O'Neill said that the problem was that the current session of Congress was running out of time to finish legislation.

"We've got a lot of legislation," he said. "I don't blame that on the president. I blame that on ourselves."

Rep. O'Neill said that stories of strained relations between him and the White House "were in the minds of people trying to build up a story."

But he admitted that he was angry about the removal of Mr. Griffin, who was dismissed at the request of GSA administrator Jay Solomon after a series of disagreements.

Unit Probing King Death Denies Illegality Charge

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI) — The House Select Committee on Assassinations denied "on the strength of a preliminary investigation" that any of its investigators or staff used illegal methods in probing the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Robert Blakey, chief counsel for the committee, read a four-paragraph statement to reporters that denied allegations on Monday by one of the panel's former investigators.

Oliver Patterson, who described himself as an "undercover agent" for the House panel, said at a news conference in St. Louis that he had recorded interstate telephone calls to Jerry Ray, the brother of James Earl Ray, who was convicted of killing Dr. King, on the advice of his superior in the congressional investigation.

Mr. Blakey refrained from identifying Mr. Patterson by name but said that the individual making the charges "had never been an employee of the committee," although



LADY GUARDS THE PRESIDENT — A female secret service agent stands by President Carter's limousine as he

departs from Longacre Theater in New York Tuesday night after attending the Broadway musical "Ain't Misbehavin'."

Asserted Some Cigarettes Are 'Tolerable'

Cancer Official Criticized for Smoking-Risk Article

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP) — Administration health officials and the American Cancer Society yesterday disputed vehemently a federal cancer official's contention that smoking limited numbers of certain "less hazardous" cigarettes is "tolerable" from a health standpoint.

But the official, Dr. Gio Baria Gori, deputy director for cancer cause and prevention at the National Cancer Institute, stood firmly by his conclusion, to be published in an article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. He said in an interview that his superiors are under pressure from Joseph Califano Jr., secretary of health, education and welfare, to fire him.

Cancer Institute officials denied that there has been any pressure to get rid of Dr. Gori, but they joined Mr. Califano and other leaders in the health field in decrying Dr. Gori's conclusions.

They said there is no proof yet for Dr. Gori's belief that the statistical average of smokers who smoke as many as 23 cigarettes a day of some low-tar, low-nicotine brands now on the market (or as few as three cigarettes a day of other brands) would suffer no more extra risk of death from any cause than those who smoked only two cigarettes a day before 1960, when all cigarettes were far more dangerous. Dr. Gori said the conclusion ap-

plies to the broad average, not to any individual smoker.

Dr. Gori said that so much tar, nicotine and other chemicals have been eliminated from cigarettes or cigarette smoke that from three to 25 cigarettes of certain brands contain no greater amounts of these chemicals than two pre-1960 cigarettes. Dr. Gori called these smoking levels not safe but "tolerable," meaning that the incidence of disease and death would be greatly reduced in the average population of such smokers, but it would not be eliminated.

Health officials said Dr. Gori's use of the word "tolerable" in the sense of a general population or in a public-health sense would mislead Americans into thinking cigarettes are safe for them as individuals.

"There is no such thing as a safe cigarette" or anything like it, and leading government scientists are "all very disturbed" over the fear that millions of people might think so, said Mr. Califano, who last January started his own drive to halt cigarette smoking.

Surgeon General and Assistant HEW Secretary Julius Richmond and the heads of HEW's two biggest research units — the cancer institute and the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute — all attacked Dr. Gori's statement.

Dr. Arthur Upton, head of the cancer institute, said Dr. Gori's use of the word "tolerable" was "unfortunate." Dr. Gori's statements have "set back our cause, and even if we can correct the misinterpretation, we will have lost valuable momentum," he said.

Dr. Gori said the health leaders were themselves misinterpreting his statements. These made it clear that only one brand, Carlton Menthols, is now so low in toxins that

by his calculation the statistical average of persons who smoked 23 of them daily would have no measurable risk beyond a non-smoker's. He said, similarly, that the statistical average of persons who smoked 18 Now Menthols, 17 Nows or Strokes or 16 Carletons would similarly experience no added problems detectable with large-scale statistical studies.

But his co-worker, Dr. Cornelius Lynch, said these brands currently represent less than 2 percent of all cigarettes sold — and other cigarettes that are billed as "less hazardous" than most but not clearly as clean represent only another 18 percent.

Dr. Sidney Wolfe, head of the Ralph Nader Health Research Group, said that Dr. Gori should be fired for making "the most damaging statement that has been made about smoking in the last 10 years."

But Dr. Arthur Helleb, American Cancer Society medical director — while saying "there is no such thing as a proven safe cigarette" — agreed that low-tar-and-nicotine cigarettes impose less serious risks of lung cancer and other diseases.

Peking to Try to Halt Smoking; Great Wail of China May Follow

By John Fraser

PEKING, Aug. 11 — China, the greatest haven for smokers in the world, is about to launch a massive campaign to fight tobacco. A major article in the *Guangming Daily* Wednesday formally announced to the Chinese people — for the first time — that there is a link between smoking and cancer. While this is hardly news to the West, it will come as a profound shock to hundreds of millions of Chinese smokers, for whom cigarettes are as much a part of life as work, food and sleep.

The article was written and signed by two of China's most respected medical figures — Huang Chia-szu, chairman of the Academy of Medical Sciences, and Li Chung-bu, chairman of the Research Institute of Traditional Medicine.

Doctors Huang and Li recount Western research on the cancer link. Smoking, they say, is not good for the lungs, brain or respiration. It shortens life. Young people starting to smoke today will probably be very sick inside twenty or thirty years. A mother's smoking is extremely dangerous to unborn children.

The poor Chinese smoker is being hit with all the horrors all at once, unlike Westerners who have been hit stage by stage.

The doctors say that a major campaign on youth is essential, and to this end they have invoked the support of Chairman Hua Kuofeng and the Communist Party's Central Committee.

"We must start immediately with the young people and prevent them through education from ever smoking... Every time a young person starts smoking, it is of major concern for the state... We need an education program that will enlist the support of those who do not smoke — teachers, parents, as well as our youth leagues."

©The Globe and Mail

House Unit Backs Carter On Lack of Zaire Reports

By T. R. Reid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP) — A House International Relations subcommittee yesterday agreed with the State Department that the Carter administration was not legally required to report to Congress on the U.S. military airlift in Zaire in May.

Accordingly, the International Security Subcommittee rejected a resolution offered by Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., that would have charged the administration with a violation of the war powers act for failing to file a formal report on the Zairian operation.

The war powers act, a joint resolution passed over then-President Nixon's veto in 1973, requires the president to report to Congress within 48 hours when U.S. troops "equipped for combat" have been sent into a foreign nation, or when any U.S. soldier is sent to a spot where hostilities are "imminent."

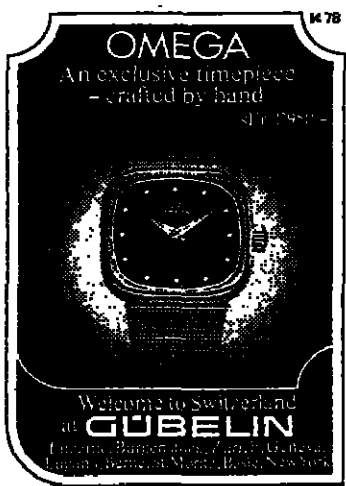
The Carter administration did not make such a report in May when U.S. C-141 transports with Air Force crews carried military cargo into Zaire in support of French and Belgian military personnel defending against Katangan tribesmen who had invaded Zaire's Shaba province.

The administration also did not make a formal report in June when Air Force planes helped ferry into Zaire Moroccan soldiers manning an international peacekeeping force.

On both occasions, however, the administration told congressional leaders beforehand of the proposed airlifts.

Rep. Findley and Rep. James Leach, R-Iowa, wrote to the State and Defense departments questioning the decision not to file a formal report under the 1973 act. The departments replied that the Zaire airlift was not covered by the war powers legislation.

In testimony before the subcommittee yesterday, State Department legal adviser Herbert Hansell said that the May airlift was exempt because the Air Force crews were armed only with revolvers — and thus were not "equipped for combat" — and because the Americans were never nearer to the Shaba fighting than 130 miles.



Compromise Is Carter Victory

U.S. Aid Conferees Agree On Rhodesia Legislation

By Peter Barnes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP) — House and Senate conferees meeting to work out differences in the 1979 \$2.8 billion foreign military aid bill reached agreement on Rhodesia yesterday but left the question of Turkey until Monday.

The conferees adopted a Rhodesian agreement suggested by Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., that retains the substance of the Senate bill pushed by Clifford Case, R-N.J., and Jacob Javits, R-N.Y.

The Solarz compromise says that the United States shall continue sanctions against Rhodesia after Dec. 31, 1978, unless the president determines that the Rhodesian government is willing to negotiate at an international conference that will include all interested parties, and that Salisbury has conducted free elections under international observation.

The compromise is a victory for the Carter administration, because it retains the Senate provision requiring Rhodesian attendance at an all-party conference before sanctions can be lifted. The House version had contained no such requirement.

Conferees reached the issue of lifting the arms embargo against Turkey at the end of their three-hour session, and left debate until Monday. But Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., outlined his views on a compromise for the group to consider.

There are three issues at stake, Sen. McGovern said. Both the House and Senate agreed to lift the arms embargo and to provide \$175 million in military aid. But the Senate provides the entire \$175 million as a credit while the House provides \$140 million in arms credits and \$35 million in direct grant. Sen. McGovern suggested adopting the House version.

Secondly, the Senate provided for direct repeal of the arms embargo while the House did not provide for a direct repeal but would let the president lift the embargo subject to certain conditions.

The third area of difference between the House and Senate is a matter of language and the bill authorizing economic and military assistance for Greece and Turkey so as to minimize Greek displeasure at the decision to drop the Turkish embargo.

In dealing with other areas of the

Put your trust in a diamond.



Welcome to the world of diamonds, with diamonds and diamond jewelry at exceptionally good prices from the world's leading first source diamond company.

The finest quality diamonds for investment, gifts, or your own personal use. Direct from the diamond centre of the world.

Contact us for full information, or visit us.

International Diamond Sales
Head Office: 50-52 Haverhill Street,
2000 Antwerp, Belgium.
Tel: 02151 7744, Telex: 33595 indus-b.

London Salon: The Savoy Hotel,
The Strand, London WC2R 0BP.
Tel: 01-839 4543.

(All Diamonds Guaranteed By Certificate)

WASHINGTON, D.C.

A Renaissance of Graciousness
A luxury hotel in the great European tradition. Elegant, quiet, unruffled — never a convention.

THE MADISON
Washington's Correct Address
15th & M Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
Tel: 642435
or see your travel agent
Marshall B. Coyne, Proprietor

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.



PULLING YOUR LEG — You are probably not expected to use them this way, but here's how the German Shoe Fashion Institute in Frankfurt introduced a line of high-heeled winter boots. Wide acceptance of this fashion would certainly be a welcome development in the shoe industry.

Would Honor Untouchable

College Name Proposal Provokes Riots in India

By William Borders

AURANGABAD, India, Aug. 11 (UPI) — A proposal to honor the memory of an untouchable has shattered the tranquility of this university town.

The dispute, which has provoked widespread rioting, anti-government sabotage, and several murders in the countryside near here in the last two weeks, reflects the way in which prejudice that is built into India's ancient caste system still holds much of the country in its grip, despite the government's vigorous efforts to banish it.

The controversy centers on a government proposal to change the name of the public university, giving it the name of B.R. Ambedkar, an untouchable who was one of the architects of India's Constitution 30 years ago, and the country's first law minister.

To the untouchables, the people at the bottom of the Hindu social structure, the name change would be a welcome recognition of one of their own who achieved success — akin to naming a U.S. school after Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Official Pandering
But upper-caste Hindus regard the plan as official pandering to an increasingly demanding minority, and they fear that the university, named Marathwada University, after the name of this region, would come to be identified with the untouchables if it were named after one.

The new name would change the whole nature of the place," said Vasanth Muley, a history professor who is opposing the change. "We all have respect for Ambedkar as a great man, but why must our university be named for him?"

Mr. Muley, who is a Brahmin, the highest Hindu caste, said that many persons also feared that the change would be only a first step

toward giving the untouchables more power.

Since late last month, when the Maharashtra state government proposed adopting the name of Mr. Ambedkar, who died in 1956, angry mobs who share Mr. Muley's fears have rampaged through dozens of farming villages, burning hundreds of the little huts in which most untouchables live. Several untouchables and one policeman have been killed, and hundreds of untouchables have been injured.

Violence Deplored

Mr. Muley and his like-minded colleagues deplore the violence, of which there has been almost none on the green rolling campus, and both sides think that villagers have simply seized upon the issue to settle old scores against the untouchables.

The practice of untouchability is banned by the Indian Constitution and subsequent laws. It is, for example, illegal for caste Hindus to make untouchables use a different well for drinking water, and although that practice is still widespread, more and more untouchables are insisting on their legal rights.

In a village near Delhi, untouchables violently resisted an attempt by higher-caste Hindus to take away their crop land. In a similar incident south of Madras last month, untouchables attacked a shopkeeper who they said had been harassing one of their women, and touched off a bloody clash in which a dozen persons were killed.

Rights Demanded

"As we stand up to the caste Hindus, insisting on our rights, they're scared, and they fight back," said D.N. Sandanshi, an untouchable law professor who is leading the campaign for the name change.

Because some of the schools in Marathwada University are known to welcome untouchables, they make up an unusually high percentage of its 40,000 students — 26 percent, Mr. Sandanshi said, compared with the untouchables' proportion in the population, which is 15 percent.

Many of the angry words recall the U.S. South of 10 or 20 years ago. Several professors fighting the change said that the untouchables pressing for it were "not local boys at all, but people who came in here from outside to stir up trouble."

One of them added: "We genuinely want to do things for these people, out of grace and the good of our hearts. But the moment they become arrogant and start demanding things we no longer want to help them as much."



Robert McFall after losing court case two weeks ago.

Anemia Victim Dies, Asks Forgiveness for Cousin

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11 (UPI) —

Robert McFall's dying request was that his family forgive the cousin who refused to donate bone marrow that might have saved his life.

The asbestos worker, who was suffering from aplastic anemia, died yesterday of a cranial hemorrhage.

"One of the last things he did was forgive his cousin, and he asked us to forgive him, too," said Beverly Hope, Mr. McFall's sister. "He was at peace with himself at the end and was very happy."

Mr. McFall had gone to court last month in an unsuccessful attempt to force his cousin, David Shimp, 43, of suburban Plum Borough, to donate 21 ounces of bone marrow.

Mr. Shimp, considered the best compatible donor, would not submit to the transplant for fear of complications.

He said yesterday that he was sickened by his cousin's death. "I could throw up right now," he said. "I feel terrible about Robert dying, but he asked me for something I couldn't give. That's all I can say now. I feel sick."

"I don't think I'll go to the funeral," not the way those people feel about me. I'll stay home and say my prayers," he added.

Common Complication

A Mercy Hospital spokesman said that Mr. McFall, 39, of suburban Pleasant Hills, was stricken early yesterday and died about eight hours later. Another spokesman said that cranial hemorrhage is a very common complication for people with aplastic anemia and might have occurred even with the bone marrow transplant.

Allegheny County Common Pleas Judge John Flaherty on July 26 denied Mr. McFall's request to

force Mr. Shimp to undergo the transplant. Judge Flaherty based his decision on U.S. common law precedents that recognize no legal duty to take action to save another person's life.

"I would make the same decision," Judge Flaherty said yesterday. "But it wasn't easy. I knew that death was imminent, but we had a situation where we would be compelling one to give living tissue so that another might be saved."

Aplastic anemia destroys bone marrow, which produces disease-fighting white blood cells and oxygen-bearing red cells. Without the bone marrow transplant, doctors said, Mr. McFall only had a 20-to-25-percent chance of living one year. With the transplant, they said, he would have had a 50-to-60-percent chance of surviving his illness.

U.S. Gets Suit To Ban 'Nigger'

ATLANTA, Aug. 11 (AP) — Georgia state Sen. Julian Bond has filed suit to try to erase the racial slur "nigger" from U.S. radio and television, saying that the word defames "a whole race of people."

Sen. Bond and the Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed suit yesterday in U.S. District Court to force the Federal Communications Commission to add the word to its list of seven "dirty words" banned from the nation's airwaves.

The FCC had rejected the senator's request to ban the word in political advertisements used by J.B. Stoner, a white supremacist who ran unsuccessfully for governor in this week's Georgia primary election.

Brazil General Struggles to Win a Presidential Image

By David Vidal

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Gen. Joao Baptista Figueiredo, who was designated on Jan. 5 to succeed Gen. Ernesto Geisel as president next March, was until recently little known to the public.

Reporters called the reserved chief of national intelligence, near the center of power during most of the last 14 years of rightist military rule here, the "minister of silence."

His agency was associated with spying and repression of political dissent. During the seven months since his emergence as a public figure, in a political climate favoring a quick return to democracy, Gen. Figueiredo has undergone a metamorphosis. Amid indications of dissonance among the military that have led to open speculation by political analysts as to whether he will be allowed to take office, the general has begun campaigning in recent weeks like no other military "candidate" has done in 14 years, and as if a popular election for president were being held.

The new president will be chosen on Oct. 15 by an electoral college that is dominated by the government party, the National Renovating Alliance. An opposition front continues to maneuver to unite around an alternative military or civilian candidacy.

Hours of Exposure

The general's campaign is being directed by a Sao Paulo advertising agency, which is an innovation at this level in Brazilian politics.

The general is 60. He has embarked on an enthusiastic tour of key states to sell himself and the plans of the military regime for a gradual return to "relative" democracy.

From handshakes with construction workers, housewives and politicians, hours of exposure to reporters and television interviews, walking tours and rides in the working class trains of Rio, the image of a new Gen. Figueiredo — an outspoken, well-meaning "good guy" — has gradually been fashioned for Brazilians.

The true test of his appeal will come on Nov. 15 when Brazilians vote in limited parliamentary and municipal elections that the government regards as a popularity test it cannot afford to lose. Polls show that the government party continues to trail the opposition by a 2-to-1 margin.

Lighter Glasses

"If there is one thing that saddens me," the general said late last month, "it is to feel that some sectors still persist in not believing our good intentions when we affirm that we are going to make a democracy out of this country. I am going to make a democracy out of this

country no matter what resistance may come around — as long as it does not come from the heavens."

To improve his image, he has replaced his dark glasses with a lighter pair. A stern expression has given way to frequent smiles.

"He is being presented as a simple good-guy who had nothing to do with what took place in this country in the last 14 years," the independent newspaper O Estado de Sao Paulo said.

The need for this effort has been pointed up by recent events indicating that the regime's control over the political process is declining. In early June, for example, it suffered a stunning political defeat in Sao Paulo.

Laudo Naitel, a personal friend of Gen. Figueiredo and his hand-picked candidate for governor, was rejected for the position, in which he had earlier served twice.

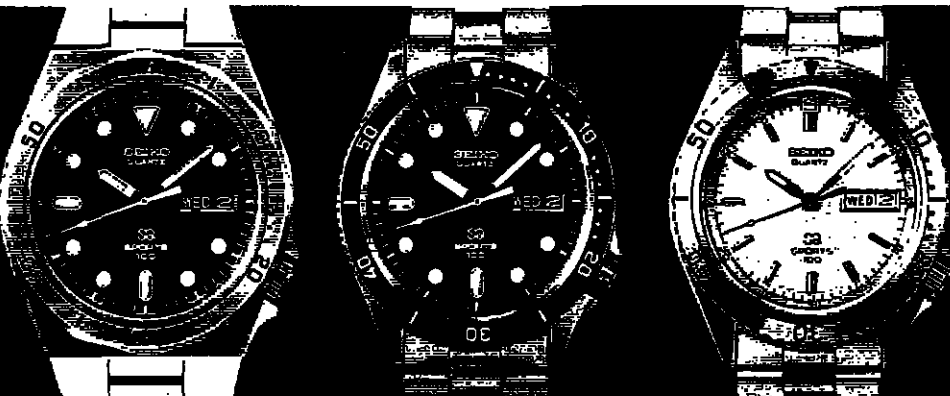
Then on June 23, the regime fi-

nally unveiled its long-awaited political reform bill. It proposes restoration of the right of habeas corpus, an end to arbitrary dismissals of elected or appointed public officials, and a ban on press censorship.

Far from exciting the public, the bill was criticized. Brazilian lawyers said it met only the "minimum fundamental principles" that the bar association has been urging for years.

From conquering new peaks to sailing windy seas, there's a rugged companion for your adventurous life:

Seiko Quartz SPORTS 100



SEIKO

Someday all watches will be made this way.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

The Centrale Rabobank is the Central Cooperative Organization for some 1100 memberbanks with over 3000 offices throughout the Netherlands. The international banking services for the clients of the Rabobank-group are handled in the headquarters in Utrecht.

In view of the rapid growth of its International Division, the Centrale Rabobank invites applications for the position of

area - manager

This person will be working closely together with a team of international banking specialists reporting directly to the General Manager of the International Division.

The Area - manager will be responsible for the guidance and expansion of activities in his area which may consist of several countries. His major objectives will be to develop and maintain an effective network of correspondent banks and to introduce and represent the bank to government agencies and institutions abroad and support memberbanks in their international business development efforts.

The successful candidate will have extensive experience in international banking, preferably with some exposure to loan syndication and investment banking. He will work independently and must be able to manage a small team of co-workers the number of which will depend upon the development of his area. He must be fluent in Dutch and have a good command of at least two

other languages one of which must be English and the other preferably Spanish.

Preferred age 30 - 40 and education equivalent to University level. A psychological test may be a prerequisite. The position will offer a good opportunity for advancement to qualified persons. Terms of employment and remuneration will be in line with best banking practice.

For further information, you may telephone:

- Mr. R. R. Lampe (area-code 0) 30 - 36 23 39) or
- Mr. M. C. Piek (area-code 0) 30 - 36 23 07.

Please send your written application to:
Centrale Rabobank
Personnel Department
Catharijensingel 20
Utrecht, The Netherlands
mentioning reference BA 3521.N.

Rabobank
Dutch masters in Banking



SALES REPRESENTATIVE

European Territory
Edward Weck Company, Inc., a leading manufacturer of surgical devices based in the U.S.A., has an immediate opening for a European Sales Representative. The individual hired should have a strong medical products background and language skills to include English, German and French. Extensive travel necessary and must be willing to relocate within the E.C.C.

Employment

EDWARD WECK COMPANY, INC.
P.O. Box 12600
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

Making contact with other Executives in Europe

It can be difficult to make the right contact for a new job in Europe. We cannot guarantee results. We can guarantee, however, that an Executive Available advertisement will put you in contact with another 48,500 executive-level international business people. One of them might need an executive with your qualifications.

- 42% are "INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE Businessmen"

An "I.H.T. businessman" is an executive with key decision-making power and important purchasing and investment influence within his company.

Contact our office in your country (listed in Classified Advertisements on back page) or write to:

Max FERRERO, International Herald Tribune,
181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly.
Tel: 747-12-65. Telex: 612832.

MANAGER-EDP APPLICATION COORDINATION

SmithKline Corporation, a leader in the world-wide health care market, seeks an experienced Data Processing professional to fill the key Corporate position of Manager EDP Application Coordination. This position will be responsible for the evaluation of corporate needs for major applications systems for common use within the operating groups and for recommendations regarding selection, development, planning and implementation of these systems.

Successful candidate will possess a Bachelor's degree and 12-plus years of experience with IBM System 32/34 and System 3. Knowledge of RPO required and COBOL helpful. Knowledge of basic financial/accounting principles and pharmaceutical manufacturing concepts is preferred. Language capability in French and English is imperative. (Italian, German, and/or Spanish would be a decided plus). Initially this position will be based in Brussels and will require up to 50% travel for the first two years, followed by relocation to our Corporate Headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania U.S.A.

We offer a liberal compensation and comprehensive benefits package. Interested candidates should send complete resume, stating salary requirements to: W.E. Kulesh, Senior Employment Administrator, SmithKline Corporation, 1500 Spring Garden Street, P.O. Box 7929, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101 U.S.A. We Are An Equal Opportunity Employer.

SmithKline
Smith Kline & French Laboratories

CJA

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex No. 887374

2 challenging and varied appointments-scope to advance to a board appointment within 3-6 years



2 FINANCIAL CONTROLLERS GREEK SPEAKING

ATHENS

US \$35,000 - US \$50,000

EXPANDING INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING GROUP ASSETS OF SEVERAL HUNDRED MILLION US\$

We invite applications from qualified accountants (CA, ACA, CPA, AACPA or ACMA) aged 30-50, fluent in modern Greek, who have acquired at least 5 years' post qualification practical commercial/industrial experience, and at least two years at senior management level. The successful candidate (job ref. N° 3,871/84) will be fully responsible for the total accounting function, and improvement of financial control, management reporting systems and cash management etc. The other position (job ref. N° 3,872/84) will cover the control of the accounting operation in a major oil refinery and a shipyard, involving improvement of cost control methods and management reporting systems. In both positions about 10% away travel will be necessary. Initial salary negotiable US \$35,000 - US \$50,000 + car, free furnished accommodation, relocation expenses, and annual leave air passage. Applications in strict confidence stating appropriate reference number to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATED (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED,
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH.
TELEPHONE 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374.

GERMAN NATIONAL
Age 34, single, hardworking, fluent English 10 years experience as management consultant (business sales, organization, personnel utilization, cost reduction) seeks challenging assignment anywhere. Extensive international connections. Travel welcome. Replies: Box D 1,163, Herald Tribune, Paris.

The "International Executive Opportunities" appears
Tuesdays, Thursdays
& Saturdays

Carter's Wrong Smoke Signal

There have been big newspaper headlines proclaiming a federal researcher's conclusion that some cigarette brands are now so low in toxins that they can be smoked without apparent risk. Within hours, both the U.S. Surgeon General and the American Cancer Society issued stern rebuttals. They urged smokers not to be misled: Some cigarettes may be less hazardous than others but there is no such thing as a safe cigarette. That message deserves to be heard everywhere, but nowhere more than in Jimmy Carter's White House.

That is why Mr. Carter's comments have such a hollow ring. Early this year Secretary Califano of Health, Education, and Welfare launched a campaign against cigarette smoking, which he aptly described as "slow-motion suicide." The campaign was modest enough to begin with — depending heavily on education and persuasion to wean people from their addiction or to prevent them from getting hooked in the first place.

But the White House, whose chief occupant comes from a tobacco state, has since tried to weaken the campaign still more. First Peter Bourne, former presidential assistant for health, suggested that tobacco might have some "beneficial" effects; and he urged that anti-smoking efforts deal "realistically" with the industry and social fabric built up around cigarette use. And now Mr. Carter has pledged to continue price supports for tobacco and to press research to make smoking safer.

We don't view price supports as a cause of cigarette consumption — though it would be praiseworthy if the government started developing ways to help farmers willing to switch to other crops. Nor do we object to research on less harmful cigarettes of the kind that led to the recent headlines. But government's overriding objective must be to prevent young people from getting hooked, and that requires a vigorous educational effort against smoking. Mr. Carter is using his pulpit to propound the wrong message.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Edward Durell Stone

If Edward Stone had designed no building in Washington other than the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, he still would be regarded as one of the city's most important architects. As it is, Mr. Stone also designed the Georgetown University Law School and the National Geographic Building — a work architecturally superior to the Kennedy Center in most ways. But the Kennedy Center was his major effort here, and his major legacy. And the fact of its success as a place for art, if not a thing of beauty, testifies to how fully Mr. Stone understood this city, and the arts as well.

The Kennedy Center is so much a part of Washington now that it's odd to think back to the late 1950s and early 1960s when its existence was up for grabs. First the "national cultural center" was to consist of "several 300-to-400-seat rooms" in addition to three enormous main theaters. It was to be 900 feet long and to cost \$50, no \$61, no \$75 million. There was congressional clamor. Then the price was slashed to \$30 million, and the architectural plans reduced accordingly — just in time, of course, for the price to more than double. At one point in 1962, Mr. Stone changed his design to a cluster of separate buildings. To top everything, there was a barrage of 11th-hour attacks on the proposed site of the center: It would overwhelm the city's memorials; it would be inaccessible to those without cars; it would be better located downtown.

Mention those arguments to those who led the attacks in 1964 and 1965, and the hackles rise even now. The most deep-seated worry was not that the center would dwarf the national monuments, but rather that it would become a national monument in itself, and thus not a place where a fluid culture thrives. Observe the center coldly today, and you understand the concern. There it squats — all

630 by 300 by 100 feet of it — a short way from the Lincoln Memorial, which it imitates poorly.

Yet Mr. Stone understood what he was doing with the Kennedy Center, perhaps far better than anyone imagined. The building is colossal, but it is also clever. Its size is broken into manageable units for the eye. The grey and white marble on the terrace is patterned into squares and rectangles, so as not to follow down in one infinite path. The doors are high as well as wide. The trees and fountains flourish in their own compartments. And there's the location itself. No cultural center in the country has a more beautiful view. Nor is there a more pleasant place to stand during intermission or after a performance than on the terrace below which the Potomac miraculously becomes the Thames.

The Kennedy Center is not a beautiful building, but as a place of performance it is a beautifully functional one. Mr. Stone did build beautiful buildings — notably the pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair, and New York's Museum of Modern Art — but the beautiful, the special buildings stopped after his famous U.S. Embassy in New Delhi (some say just before it), and, like Orson Welles, he became a celebrity at about the time he set aside the original force of his talent. Yet he was always a serious artist. He spoke sincerely of the need to convey "courage" and "dignity" in buildings, and he condemned "the colossal mess we've made of this country" with true rage. As for the Kennedy Center, he undertook the task as a national trust and sought to create a place where one can enjoy the arts wholeheartedly. That he did.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Raising Mideast Stakes

President Carter is considerably raising the stakes in the Mideast negotiating process by convening the meeting early next month with Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin at Camp David. . . . It does not appear to have been very difficult for Cyrus Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, to secure the agreement of Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat to take part. . . . Mr. Begin could not have refused without again appearing the more intransigent of the two men — something which Mr. Sadat has been doing lately with his demand. . . . that Israel must commit itself to a withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip before peace talks could continue. For Mr. Sadat the meeting is a sufficiently lofty forum to enable him to extricate himself from the im-

plications of that statement and demonstrate he is not obstructing the peace process.

The first consideration is very important because Mr. Sadat has been under especially heavy pressure in recent weeks from Arab states to accept the failure of his peace initiative and allow a degree of unity to be recreated in a fissured Arab world. . . .

Much depends on what role the U.S. government plays at the meeting. A summit meeting with direct U.S. involvement is unprecedented and the consequences of failure are obvious. But there are a few weeks to go before the summit takes place — time for preparations to be made and new positions considered which could ensure that the meeting at least opens the way to a more fruitful negotiating process than we have been so far.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 12, 1903

PARIS — Paris is appalled at the loss of 84 lives in the recent catastrophe in the Metropolitan railway Couronnes station, where a train caught fire. It appears that the appalling extent of the death toll is due to the fact that the passengers refused to leave the station without gaining refunds on tickets they purchased for the train which caught fire. While they were wrangling for three sous, a wall of smoke filled the station. Simultaneously, the electric lights went out and a mad rush ensued for the exit. The majority of the victims were suffocated.

Fifty Years Ago

August 12, 1928

CHICAGO — The lid has been slamming down with a bang on gambling in Chicago. Under rigid orders, which came to the police from higher up, the doors have been shut tight on 1,500 handbooks, and on every big gambling den in the city. As a result, Chicago is a closed town, and a public which has been waging thousands of dollars daily on horse races and ball games is running around trying in vain to find a bookie who would take bets. No special reason was given by police, who passed the word around of the crackdown.



Proposition 13: Afterthoughts

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Second thoughts are beginning to roll in on Proposition 13, and they carry a somewhat different message than the original reactions.

The voters have changed their minds in some respects. The Los Angeles Times polled California in late June and found support for the tax-limitation measure had grown among the general populace in the weeks since its passage. One out of seven voters who opposed it in the early June referendum had swung over to its support.

The main reason for that support was that "Proposition 13 will force government to cut out a lot of waste and inefficiency." Six of 10 people in the survey said they believed "wasteful government programs will be eliminated."

Yet there was contradictory evidence within the same poll, particularly for those who had hoped that by taking the tax-cutting initiative into their own hands the voters might relieve themselves of some of the cynicism and negativism they express toward the politicians and the powerful.

New Taxes?

When asked what they thought the most likely "final, lasting" result of Proposition 13 would be, the most frequent of four possible responses was that "other taxes will be raised to make up the difference." And fully 55 percent of those polled said that ultimately "the rich will benefit the most." That doesn't make Proposition 13 sound like a sure cure for alienation.

A second interesting afterthought comes from the granddaddy of conservative economic theory, Nobel prize-winning economist Milton Friedman is warning that Proposition 13 is not really the answer for those whose goal is to curb the growth of government.

In an article in Policy Review, a publication of the Heritage Foundation, Friedman points out "the limitations of tax limitation." He supported Proposition 13 despite its "many defects," and looks forward to passage of similar limits in other states.

But, Friedman says, "We have to bear in mind that tax limitation laws are not cure-alls, they are temporary stopgaps."

The ultimate test of the conservative movement, he believes, is the capacity to limit government spending, not just taxes. And cutting spending at any level — national, state or local — means mustering the political support to overcome the demands of hundreds of individual constituencies, organized to promote the programs they regard as vital.

Silver Bullet

As Roy Ash, the former federal budget director, commented to Republicans advocating the Kemp-Roth federal tax-cut proposal, "There is no silver bullet" that will stop the growth of federal spending in its tracks.

But if the voters are ambivalent and some conservatives are nervous about overstating the effects of Proposition 13, some government professionals are beginning to react in ways that do not sound "typically bureaucratic."

The new issue of Public Management, the magazine published by the International City Management Association, has the comments of a couple dozen professional city managers on Proposition 13. While not denying its disruptive effects in the short-term, many of them echo the view of Thomas G. Dunne, city manager of Walnut Creek, Calif. "Never before," he writes, "have I sensed a better opportunity to be able to effect changes and improvements in how we conduct the

public's business." Specifically, he says, the door is now open to better "pricing and marketing of selective city services," to reform of tax structures and reorganization of city governments. Units of government which are obsolete or which duplicate and overlap others can be more easily abolished in this climate, Dunne says, and so can the tax differentials between neighboring areas.

Along the same line, David B. Walker, assistant director of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, writes in the new publication of that group that the reshuffling of funds and functions among the special districts, the counties and the state government in California following Proposition 13 already has begun to "change the mix of . . . functional responsibilities in a way that some reformers have endorsed for years."

All this is not to say that Proposition 13 is a panacea, or to deny that its effects on some programs and some people may be very adverse.

But it does suggest that a change of this sort, shaking up the structure, can be a catalyst as well for improvements that might not have occurred for years without such a prod.

Letters

Angry Taxpayers

The article on the frustration and anger of overseas taxpayers (HT, Aug. 9) "Americans in Europe Angry, Frustrated Over Tax Confusion" reveals the stagnation of the overseas lobbying effort. It has relied too long on the cost of living issue and the promotion of foreign sales of U.S. goods issue as the justification for Section 911 benefits.

The cost of living argument failed to get to first base in 1976 when opponents of section 911 pointed to equally high or higher costs in the United States, where were not tax relieved. Mere repetition of a bad argument does not make it more persuasive. Indeed that may be counterproductive since the current threat is that tax relief for Americans in Europe will be limited to the proposed "excess cost" deductions which, while arguably responsive to the cost of living problem will fail to grant us parity of tax treatment with domestic taxpayers.

The foreign trade incentive argument may have weathered somewhat better but has gotten bogged down after studies produced ambiguous results about the role of overseas Americans in promoting U.S. goods and services.

What has been needed, but so far has been lacking, to preserve the flat income exclusion (while also getting relief for living costs) is an unassailable argument — one that is inherent in the system will withstand study without producing ambiguous results, and will not collapse when compared to domestic conditions.

There is such an argument though, regrettably, it is a bit difficult to state without getting bogged down into details. Essentially, it is that U.S. tax laws discriminate against expatriate taxpayers at almost every turn, and unless Congress sets this right by giving us comparable treatment, section by section throughout the Internal Revenue Code, for essentially comparable conditions, its only alternative is to continue a broad exclusion that effectively exempts from tax the average wage earner.

Specific illustrations of discrimination abound, some quantifiable in value, some not: the point being that we almost always lose out. I am simply referring to nondeductible, noncreditable value added tax and similar costs, though they are very important. A taxpayer sells his home in the United States and then finds he cannot postpone capital gains tax due to legal and practical barriers overseas on home ownership. Tax shelters do not work because they are ineffective in the foreign country. Tax forms arrive late overseas so that the rule on filing by Jan. 31 to avoid penalties on estimated tax might as well be abolished for us. Items deductible in the United States are not deductible here (gas tax, sales tax, charitable

contributions) or cost more (interest, tax advice). Some costs, though not deductible in the United States only arise overseas (electrical transformers, television sets for the different systems). All searches in vain for real help in all those free IRS publications that overlook the foreign aspect of each subject and so on right through the entire tax law.

The only concession to us, the extra two months to file, barely offsets the penalty of late delivery of tax forms sent overseas and the rule that treats returns mailed from abroad or filed upon receipt by the IRS. Since interest is payable after April 15, this is no real concession at all.

It's no wonder overseas taxpayers are frustrated and angry. They have a compelling and legitimate grievance that, despite the lobbying, four years of congressional study and so on, has never been effectively urged upon the tax committees in Congress. It should be because there is no answer to it or no justification for it. Either bring us within the system fairly or let us out through the flat exemption.

THOMAS E. JOHNSON, London.

ICBM Shell Game

The New York Times editorial (HT, Aug. 2) is correct in being sceptical about the Pentagon's plans for a mobile land-based missile.

As I recall, when someone first floated the concept of "the vulnerability of the Minuteman," the Air Force was reluctant to endorse it. Its leaders were understandably afraid that the net result would be that Minuteman would be scrapped. It was only when the mobile MX seemed a good prospect that the Air Force began to agree that it was worried about the Minuteman.

In any event, the coming vulnerability of the Minuteman has long dominated SALT, even though the Backfire and Cruise missiles have gotten the publicity. This would probably have become an issue anyway, but those large Soviet missiles really put the frosting on the cake.

The choices are clear. You can either let the Minuteman become "vulnerable," go for some kind of mobile missile, or scrap the Minuteman and rely on the bomber and the nuclear submarine. Since the prospects for the survival of many bombers is not all that great, the first and last options mean in effect relying on the submarine. While I would personally be prepared to do this, I doubt that it is politically possible. I suspect, therefore, that we are headed toward some form of mobile land-based missile.

It is not my impression that the Russians are opposed to mobile missiles in principle. It was the

An End of Charity In Democracies?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — It quickly became a cliché, along toward the flowering of the New Deal, that the creeping institutionalization of charity might have the effect of contaminating the wellsprings of charity.

If — to take an example that might have been appropriate in the pre-industrial age — the prince automatically gave bread to the poor, what role would be left for the Church? If Caesar is given responsibility for the lame and the halt, what role is there for the neighbor? How does the Samaritan practice Goodness?

The issue has arisen in Europe with a ferocious display of resentment toward — those who seek to do good. In Sweden, an industrialist decided to finance a public park, and there ensued not a testimonial dinner expressing the gratitude of the community, but a demonstration arguing that the park was a community facility by reason of the just social demands of that community, and the intervention of the philanthropist was thereby resented — who does he think he is, to place himself in the role of the State which is the only legitimate patron of the public? A similar episode, in Great Britain, gave rise to commentary by a socialist theoretician that it was "presumptuous" for a man to act "philanthropically."

A Perfect Order

Indeed, that in a perfect order, public philanthropy on any conspicuous scale would be impossible, because in such an order the accumulation of a considerable surplus would not be tolerated.

The United States, not without reason, is frequently designated as the most generous nation in the world. Question: Is this a public comment, or a private comment? When de Tocqueville remarked on American generosity, clearly he was remarking on a private disposition. But a postwar Italian president remarking on U.S. charity was referring to the Marshall Plan — an act of Congress. But this leads to the question: In a democratically-run society, isn't an act of Congress nothing more, and nothing less, than the corporate expression of 200 million individual voices?

The argument is theoretically sound. That is, if Congress passes, let us say, an act guaranteeing a minimum income, it is deduced, inasmuch as the members of Congress are voted into office by the people, that Congress is merely inscribing the people's will. The "people," in other words, are instructing the Internal Revenue Service to increase taxation upon themselves sufficient to amass a sum of money needed to guarantee the minimum income.

What's wrong with that? Under examination, one discovers that the assumption of auto-taxation via Congress is something less than exact. This is so because of the incidence of the tax. Fifty percent of the U.S. people contribute only 6 percent of federal revenues. Accordingly, what you have is on the assumption that the 50 percent paying the least taxes are a solid block favoring the contemplated congressional philanthropy — a coalition of the nontaxpayers and some taxpayers, united in their resolution to exact from the balance of the taxpayers a contribution to the minimum-income plan.

To be sure, the theoretical breakdown of the transaction is made more difficult by the factor of widespread ignorance. There are many people in this world who would instruct their legislators to vote for a welfare measure — the result of which will cost them each an additional \$1,200 in tax per year — who would not volunteer \$50 to a man arriving at their door requesting a contribution assigned to effect the identical relief.

Down the Road

But what will happen, down the road, in a democratic society when the acceptance of federal welfare programs relieves the individual of any sense of obligation to contribute to local charities? A Community Chest fund-raiser remarks that this is — in his own experience — beginning to happen. The drive for the local hospital, for the local library, or for the local fresh air fund, faces the old donors who begin to look away, on the grounds that the hospitals and the educational institutions and the youth corps have become federal projects for which they are being taxed. They greet the local supplicant in the familiar accents of the man who says he already gave at the office.

How Long?

How long will it be before we reach the stage, already reached in Sweden and Britain, where the responsibility is assigned to the State? More important, what is the next likely development? Past the point where there is a sense of the people that the State is in fact representing them? Will the tax revolt we are all witnessing already assert itself after the wellspring of philanthropy have become arid? How long will it take to rekindle the ethos of the Seneca Falls Mount, which enjoins the individual to individual exertions in behalf of the halt and the lame, and the poor, and the lonely?

One sighs, and supposes that the problem will one day be surveyed by a congressional committee.

United States which made an issue of this in SALT-1. It should, therefore, be possible to agree on some formula, which leaves open this option and meets the needs of the United States and the Soviet Union regarding inspection.

Even when this is done, however, one must hope that the U.S. government will think long and hard before committing itself to any specific program.

JOHN C. AUSLAND, Oslo.

Third World Aid

Jonathan Power's enlightened comments (HT, July 6) on the linkage between the prosperity of the industrialized countries and the stability of the Third World have no doubt important implications for international policies to revive the Western economies.

The idea is now becoming fashionable but as far as I know it has been first forcefully pronounced by Prof. A. Angelopoulos in 1972 in his book "The Third World and the Rich Nations" (1973 English edition by Frayser). His ideas were further elaborated in second book published last year under the title "A New Strategy for International Development." In a highly independent world the stimulation of effective demand at the national level will not produce the required expansion. What is needed is a stimulation of global aggregate demand and particularly investment demand in the developing countries which are characterized by excessive underutilized capacity. The implementation of Keynesian policies at the global level as a way to re-charge the rundown batteries of the Western world and to reduce international inequalities is the distinct contribution made by Prof. Angelopoulos in his last book.

As a matter of fact, the idea of Marshall Plan for the Third World was also first proposed by him (see page 146 of the 1972 French edi-

tion of his book (The Third World, etc.). Subsequently, he put forward this idea to President Carter in a memorandum dated March 1977 (see Journal of Commerce, April 26, 1977 and May 3, 1978).

It is gratifying to see that the British prime minister now favors this policy strategy. It will be a significant event for the future of the mankind if the other participants in the Bonn summit also adopt Mr. Callaghan's attitude. In the meantime, may I suggest that if a Marshall Plan for the Third World comes near fruition, we may wish to name it, the Angelopoulos plan — as a tribute to a great humanist and a man of vision.

G. N. YANNOPOULOS, ATHENS.

Cursed Again

The more it changes, etc. . . . I take the following from the May issue of the Scientific American's "50 and 100 Years Ago" column: "May, 1878: American manufacturers are better in quality than those of any other nation and are highly appreciated almost everywhere and are in the main as a cheap or cheaper than others. But the trade in them is pushed with but little skill and energy by our people; our exporters act carelessly and do not in such matters adapt themselves to the necessities of different countries as carefully as do the English and Germans. Dealers abroad complain that descriptive circulars and price lists are not full enough. Our manufacturers do not adapt their goods to do those of other countries and . . . do not maintain fixed prices but vary them frequently, being compelled to do so by the fact that we are cursed with a currency of fluctuating value."

And in 1878 we had no oil crisis to blame our troubles on.

J. M. BRADLEY, Bonn.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Chairman John Hay Whitney Co-Chairmen Katherine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher Robert R. Eckert
Editor Murray M. Weiss Managing Editor William R. Holden
Harry Becker, Senior Editorial Writer

International Herald Tribune, S.A., au capital de 9.330.000 F.R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112 181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92360 Neuilly sur Seine. Tél. 747-12-45
Téléc. 417118 Herald Paris Cables: Herald Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Daily except Sunday
In U.S.A. Subscription price \$35 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101 © 1978 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Commission Paritaire No 34 231

APR 12 1978

12 Month Stock	Stk.	Close	Chg	Prev	12 Month Stock	Stk.	Close	Chg	Prev	12 Month Stock	Stk.	Close	Chg	Prev
High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.
12 Month Stock	Stk.	Close	Chg	Prev	12 Month Stock	Stk.	Close	Chg	Prev	12 Month Stock	Stk.	Close	Chg	Prev
High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close

(Continued on Page 10)

China Invites 4 U.S. Oil Firms to Study Exploration

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI) — On May 2, the telephone rang in the office of Christopher Phillips, Washington head of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade. It was Peking's Liaison Office, the main diplomatic channel between the United States and China, asking Phillips to come over to pick up a message for four major U.S. oil companies.

That was the first evidence of a Chinese decision of major importance to the development of its offshore oil resources. It is likely to lead to an investment of \$25-to-\$50 billion by U.S. companies in the shared development of Chinese oil and to open China to broader economic relations of many kinds with the West.

The council, a private organization representing about 400 U.S. companies, was formed in 1973. What Mr. Phillips found at the liaison office exceeded his fondest hopes. The Chinese displayed an invitation to four big U.S. companies: Pennzoil, Exxon, Union Oil and Phillips Petroleum — to come to China at two-week intervals to discuss the exploration and development of oil reserves under the East China Sea, the South China Sea and other offshore areas.

The Chinese not only wanted

Exxon, Phillips, Union and Pennzoil Will Consider Development of Reserves in Several Offshore Areas

the top man of each oil company, along with key technical experts, but they specified Hugh Liedtke of Pennzoil, who had made frequent trips to Peking. Pennzoil's mission has already been to China and back. Exxon's is there now, and Union and Phillips will complete their studies by the end of this month.

China's new search for outside help in the industrialization process extends well beyond oil. State Department sources indicate that Peking is seeking U.S., French and Japanese help in such diverse fields as coal exploration, banking, computers and fertilizers — even in seismic exploration.

Total U.S.-China trade, a mere \$375 million last year, is expected to reach the \$700-million range this year, but obviously could go much higher, especially if the Chinese oil initiative results in firm contracts.

But the search for oil is the most dramatic of the new events. In a telephone interview, Mr. Liedtke said he has no doubt that "the decision has been made in Peking and at the

highest political level" to supplement China's own exploration efforts by "more than one" outside company because of the amount of the oil involved and to get the most diverse technological assistance.

"My guess is that this has an extremely high priority, and the pressure is on to get something done," he ventured.

Within 30 days, he said, Pennzoil will send a specific proposal for exploration of a major offshore basin — probably in the South China Sea — "that will be conceptually acceptable to them and at the same time give us what we need." He suggested that because of the great complexities involved, it may take a good deal of time to get an agreement.

Ownership Resistance

Pennzoil and the other companies will have to finesse the well-known Chinese resistance to foreign ownership of their resources. Mr. Liedtke visualizes a contract focusing on technical assistance. But that would not preclude, he hinted, some

sort of profit-sharing arrangement and the right to buy some oil with those profits. That would be similar to arrangements of foreign oil producers with Brazil and be equivalent to the sharing of production.

Much of the new stimulus for speeding up the industrialization of China is said to originate with Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. The most crucial decision, Mr. Phillips and others said, was the conclusion by the top political team that the only way to pay for the technological equipment needed to bring China into the 20th century is by developing its oil resources.

China also needs more oil for its own industrialization, but it needs the cash even more. It would appear that oil reserves are so large that there can be enough for increased domestic consumption and a surplus to sell to other industrial countries, including the United States, Japan and some Western European countries.

Geologists have known for a long time that there is a substantial amount of oil off the vast Chinese coastline, but no

one knows how much. According to Mr. Phillips, the estimates run to recoverable reserves of 50-to-75 billion barrels, onshore and offshore, mostly the latter. That would be among the largest known untapped pools of oil, and reserves are estimated at 149 billion barrels.

Studied in Advance

It is Mr. Phillips' impression — and this checks with the State Department appraisal — that the new leaders in China had carefully studied the situation in advance of its bid to the four companies and intends to allow each of them to explore an oil field at least as large as China's largest existing oil-producing areas.

"One company alone could spend \$5 to \$10 billion to completely develop one such offshore field," he said, "and there are at least four to five such fields off the China coast." Others suggest that there may be as many as 10 such fields and that the developers will include Japanese and other companies.

There is no intimation that the Chinese are asking the U.S. companies to engage in competitive bidding against each other, or against Japanese or European concerns.

"There is plenty for everybody, and they all will have input," said a U.S. expert.

Yen Rise Fuels Surplus In Trade, Japan Reports

TOKYO, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — The Economic Planning Agency said today in its annual white paper on the national economy that the sharp rise in the yen last year worked to create Japan's record current-account surplus rather than reduce it.

The report said the continued appreciation of the yen since April indicates this so-called "J-curve effect" will continue this fiscal year, with the increased value losing ever more of its effectiveness to adjust the balance-of-payments surplus because of rising worldwide inflation and the high rate of Japanese fuel and raw material imports.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry also reported today that Japan is likely to record a trade surplus of over \$30 billion in the fiscal year ending March 31, substantially higher than an earlier prediction of \$13.5 billion.

Industrially, Japan will have to modify its past export-oriented and integrated production system allowing an increase in imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, according to the white paper — titled "The Japanese Economy Undergoing Structural Change."

Though the appreciation of the yen theoretically was supposed to reduce the trade and international payments surpluses, the time lag between exchange rates and actual economic developments produced the opposite result, it said.

Any sharp change in the exchange rate starts showing only 20 percent of its full long-term effect on exports in the first three

months, with barely 60 percent evident in nine months, while the impact on imports comes somewhat faster, the paper noted.

It said it was inevitable that any decline in Japan's exports will lead to a decrease in overall domestic demand and eventually a fall in imports, while at the same time import-price declines lead to a fall in export production costs.

The EPA said exports in the fiscal year ended March 31 rose as much as 20 percent in dollar value over the preceding year but that this was due mostly to price markups to meet exchange rate changes. In volume they increased only 7.7 percent.

The growth of exports was attributable to Japan's market coverage advantage. Its export commodity structure and the international competitiveness of its products — like automobiles and machinery and electronic appliances — resulting from spending to improve efficiency by manufacturers. Imports, on the other hand, did not improve because of a delay in recovery of industries that consume large amounts of energy and other materials.

Slowdown in Half

As was the case two years ago, last fiscal year's economic growth was high in the first half with a slowdown in the second half because high exports and government spending in the first half did not spur much private-sector demand.

Industrial product inventories have finally been brought down to generally normal levels, but prevailing economic conditions make it hard to expect a new rapid expansion of inventories and production, the paper said, adding that still be covered by more public works spending. But continuing such government efforts will require stabilization of construction material prices, more skilled labor and increasing the declining revenues of local governments.

It will also require more elasticity in interest rates and reviews of the government's fiscal conditions to avoid deterioration, the study said, noting that Japan will have to move away from a concentration on production of capital goods and durable consumer goods to housing, service industries and other social welfare-oriented services.



Ira Stepanian



Carl Munkberg

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

First National Bank of Boston has appointed Ira Stepanian general manager of its U.K. operations, succeeding Paul Vondra Jr., who returns to the bank's Boston headquarters to assume the position of senior vice president. Mr. Stepanian was previously in charge of the bank's energy and transportation division.

Scandinavian Airlines has named Carl-Olov Munkberg as president, succeeding Knut Hagrup who is retiring. Mr. Munkberg was formerly managing director of Nyman & Schultz, a wholly-owned SAS subsidiary.

Cedric Nimmo has been appointed to the board of First Chicago Ltd., the wholly-owned subsidiary of First National Bank of Chicago. He has also been elected a vice president of the bank.

Ronald Hodge has been elected chairman of USMC International, a U.K. subsidiary of Embart Corp. He succeeds George Benson, who is retiring. Laurence Dowley was elected managing director of the board and continues as director of international finance for Embart.

Philip Morris France has elected Alvaro Buzzi as president, succeeding Albert Bellot who has become executive vice president of Philip Morris Europe, Middle East and Africa.

R.B. Breton has been named vice

president of Royal Trust Company's newly created European region based in London and G.W.P. Camble has been named the region's assistant vice president.

Robert Young has been named president and general director of Taylors Sadler made an unprecedented public attack on the government today for failing to implement efficiently an austerity program designed to overcome the present economic crisis.

In a disclosure to the press, he charged that necessary devaluations in the value of the Turkish lira have not been made, adding that it should be devalued by as much as 17 percent.

Recalling that the government had pledged to the International Monetary Fund that it would avoid deficit financing and moderate the economy's growth rate in exchange for badly needed standby credits, he affirmed that the central bank would not provide the means for further deficit financing "unless absolutely necessary for the stabilization of the economy."

Following a record \$4-billion trade deficit last year, the IMF credit has helped Turkey realize massive rescheduling of foreign debts. Debts maturing in the past two years would have totaled more than \$5 billion, but terms will be extended for an expected total of more than \$5 billion.

Meanwhile, the semi-official Anatolia agency reported that controllers of the central bank had initiated proceedings against Mr. Sadiklar calling for his removal on charges of falsifying the bank's balance sheets.

New Ruling Seen Easing Loan Limits

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — The controller of the currency's final rule limiting loans nationally chartered banks can make to a foreign government may not be as restrictive as his original proposal, informed sources report.

The rule (1978, Jan. 10) proposed that loans to any government, including state controller entities and government agencies, could aggregate only 10 percent of a national bank's reserves and capital. The final ruling, due to be published next month, is still secret but sources say the percentage limit may be raised to 20 percent, providing prudent banking practices are followed.

Controller John Heimann touched off a storm in international banking circles when he proposed that the lending rule limiting loans to any single borrower to not more than 10 percent of the bank's total capital be applied to foreign governments and their entities.

He also proposed a means-and-purpose test to prevent quasi-government bodies from borrowing in their own right for balance of payment purposes. Under this, a borrower would have to show that it had the means to service the loan from its own resources and that the proceeds would be applied in its normal business to qualify for its own 10-percent limit.

If not, then the loan would be aggregated with the government's borrowing under the umbrella of the government's 10-percent limit.

This proposal brought an avalanche of comment from finance ministries, central banks, foreign and international banking organizations and both large and small nationally chartered banks.

Richard Cooper, undersecretary of state for economic affairs, expresses in his comment to Mr. Heimann concern that the proposed ruling might, in some fashion, inhibit U.S. national banks from playing a proper role in the adjustment process.

"The banking system has played, and must continue to play, a major role in maintaining a viable international payments system through distributing surpluses to deficit countries," he said, a view echoed by the International Monetary Fund in its comments on the proposal.

Crocker National Bank said that an official entity may, under the proposed ruling, find it desirable, or even necessary, to distance itself from a government guarantee, thus making itself less creditworthy and running counter to the clear desirability of U.S. banks maintaining the highest possible asset quality within a given country.

French Output Off 0.8%

PARIS, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — French industrial production declined a seasonally adjusted 0.8 percent in June.

U.S. Key Source For Investments

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — The United States continued to be the major source of foreign investment in the second quarter and the favored place for other countries to invest, according to the Conference Board.

In the quarter, private companies announced 167 foreign manufacturing investments, with more than 60 percent of them in the United States. The board said U.S. companies accounted for about 40 percent of all private cross-border manufacturing investments made outside the United States in the quarter.

Brazilian Trade Surplus Evaporates

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Government economists thought they had turned the corner when, after three years of suffering induced by the rise in oil prices, Brazil ended 1977 with a trade surplus of \$243 million boosted by high international coffee and soybean prices.

They stressed that manufactured exports had jumped 31 percent and noted that increasing export diversification would act as a hedge against probable declines in coffee. Now that rosy picture has turned distinctly gray.

Manufactured goods are still expected to play an important role in the 1978 balance of trade. But drought and a classic fall in international coffee prices have broken the back of mainstay agriculture exports, dimming expectations for a second year of trade surpluses.

Brazil's first-half trade balance showed a deficit of \$456 million. With soybean exports almost nonexistent and coffee futures prices hovering near the \$1 mark, economists are now expecting a year-end deficit of approximately \$1 billion.

Poor performance in agriculture

26. Get a clue from the sound of his voice.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

August, 1978
from 5 p.m.

CASINO
PALM BEACH
CANNES

Prices End Higher on Big Board

Dow Up 5.37 Points

In an Active Session

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher today in active trading although they were off slightly from earlier levels.

Analysts said the earlier afternoon rally was sparked by a Texaco statement that it hopes to test with a week its exploration well in the Baltimore Canyon off New Jersey.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.37 points to 890.85 and advances led declines 840-to-616. Volume fell to 33.35 million shares from yesterday's 39.76 million.

Texaco, which rose over a point after its statement, closed up 1/2 to 2 1/2%.

Analysts also said the market appeared to have shaken off its nervousness over Federal Reserve chairman William Miller's remarks indicating he believes interest rates may not have peaked yet and the rise in the July producer price index and is resuming an upward course.

Houlielle finished up 1 1/4 to 3 1/4%. Western Union was up 1/2 to 2 1/4% in heavy trading. Tandy Corp. rose 1 1/4 to 29 1/4 after reporting higher fourth quarter net. Lee Pharmaceuticals rose 1 1/4 to 7 1/4. Del Webb one to 2 1/4. Kerr-McGee 3/4 to 5 1/4 and Bausch and Lomb 3/4 to 5 3/4.

Gainers included Bally Manufacturing, which rose 1 1/2 to 4 1/4. Memorex up 1 1/2 to 5 1/4 and Plantronics up 3/4 to 23 1/4.

McIntyre Mines, which declined 1 1/4 to 2 1/4, said it is omitting its quarterly dividend. Beckman Instruments was off one to 4 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also advanced, with the market-value index gaining 1.05 points to 161.30.

In Chicago, wheat and soybeans were substantially higher, corn substantially lower and oats lower at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up 4 1/2 to 6 1/2 cents.

Oxy Bids \$1 Billion In Stock for Mead

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11 (UPI) — Occidental Petroleum Corp. announced today it has proposed to acquire Mead Corp., the Dayton, Ohio, paper and lumber giant in a merger for more than \$1 billion in stock.

Occidental offered to issue eight million shares of \$10 annual dividend preferred stock and two million shares of \$7.50 annual dividend convertible preferred for Mead. Mead stockholders would get 0.28 share of the \$100 dividend preferred and 0.07 share of the \$7.50 dividend preferred for each share of common.

The redemption prices of the two classes of Occidental preferred stock would range downward from \$106.67 and \$105 to \$100 in the five to 15 years following the merger. Although the redemption value of the securities Occidental would issue for Mead is well over \$1 billion, a Wall Street analyst said the current market value of the securities would be nearer \$800 million.

Under the proposal, which was delivered to Mead's management yesterday, all Mead preferred stock would be called for redemption or conversion to common before the merger.

In Dayton, Mead chairman J.W. McSwiney said the offer appeared to be not in the best interest of shareholders. But he said it would be studied by Mead's investment and legal counsel and submitted to the board as soon as possible.

Mead earned \$2.24 a share in the first half of this year on sales of \$1.113 billion, up from \$1.97 a share a year earlier on sales of \$868.56 million. Last year its sales were about \$1.6 billion. It has 27,000 employees and, in addition to paper and lumber, has subsidiaries producing home furnishings, metal castings and school and art supplies.

Occidental, the company built by Armand Hammer, is a global petroleum, chemicals and fertilizer combine with yearly sales of about \$5.5 billion and 34,000 workers. It is heavily involved in cooperative oil and fertilizer ventures with the Soviet Union.

Mead shares, actively traded on the New York Stock Exchange, rose \$5.25 to \$33.25. Occidental was unchanged at \$21.25.

Louisiana Court Decision Seen Spurring Takeovers

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (UPI) — In a decision that could set off a spate of blitzkrieg tender offers in the next few weeks, an Idaho law regulating corporate takeovers was declared unconstitutional by the New Orleans Appeals Court yesterday.

The three-judge panel upheld a lower court ruling that the Idaho statute was preempted by the Securities and Exchange Act and other federal legislation and therefore violated the supremacy clause of the U.S. Constitution. The Idaho law is similar to those in effect in 31 other

states and leading securities lawyers said the broad ruling probably means that most if not all of these also are unconstitutional.

Because these laws often have a pre-notification requirement and can produce lengthy hearings, they frequently have been used by companies who are the targets of hostile tender offers either to fend off the offer or create a delay during which they can find a more preferable merger partner.

Wall Street investment bankers envisage a flurry of tender offers as companies seek to take advantage of the situation in advance of a new Federal Trade Commission prenotification rule on corporate acquisitions that goes into effect Sept. 5.

Under current rules, a corporation can make an offer to shareholders of another company to purchase their stock — usually at a good premium over the market price — with the offer expiring in 10 days. If the offer is for 100 percent of the shares and the company is not listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the running time for the offer can be as short as seven days.

This puts tremendous pressure on management to accept the offer, because there is little time to rally shareholder support or to find an alternative merger partner. But state takeover statutes, offered as a respite, making SEC-sanctioned 10-day offers extremely rare.

"The state laws changed the entire dynamics of tender offers," said Martin Lipton, a leading attorney in this field. "The state statutes have created both delay and expense, and by doing that they have been a deterrent to people making tender offers, in some cases, and in others have generally resulted in the original offer or rather closing out to someone else, or having to make the deal at higher than the original price. But they have not stopped takeovers."

The analysts said central banks appear to be placing an increasing amount of their dollar reserves in investments other than U.S. government securities. Some funds may have switched into U.S. federal agency issues, while some central banks are recycling their dollar holdings into the Eurodollar market and others, notably Japan, are placing dollars with Japanese commercial banks.

Thus, the strong support for the U.S. government market seen previously is not likely to continue in this quarter, although the analysts said they do not anticipate it will cause any major problems for Treasury financing.

The Fed also reported that the narrowly defined money supply, M-1, rose \$1.1 billion in the most recent statement week, a smaller gain than had been expected by most analysts. The rise brings growth over the last 13 weeks to 5 percent, at the low end of the Fed's interim target, reinforcing hopes that no immediate tightening of monetary policy is necessary.

French Deficit Reduced

PARIS, Aug. 11 (AP-DJ) — France's trade deficit with West Germany narrowed about 25 percent during the first four months of this year, according to figures (about \$660 million), according to figures published in the latest bulletin of the French-German Chamber of Commerce.

TSM Shows Exactly What to buy NOW for the "Amazing Market Boom Ahead!"

Rarely have U.S. stocks been poised for an advance promising gains of such unusual proportions. The carefully screened technical and fundamental indicators we follow show that regardless of the outcome of the current move, international and domestic monetary forces will fuel the sustained upward trend immediately ahead!

TAKING STOCK OF THE MARKET believes the D.J.I.A. will rise 75% in the near future. Yet, some stocks will double and triple this performance!

TSM will tell you exactly which stocks to consider for this critical period (Hint: no gold or energy stocks are included).

Get this "critical buy list" and an added BONUS receive our report on timely strategies and techniques. All with a 2 mo. (4 issue) no risk trial. Act now!

TAKING STOCK OF THE MARKET 1855 McCowan, Highland Park, IL 60035

Please enter my 2 mo. trial and rush my BONUS. My \$10 is enclosed - 30 day full money-back guarantee.

Name _____
Address _____
City/State _____ Zip _____
(Subscription not assignable without consent. Outside continental U.S. add \$2 for mail postage.)

VALUE LINE brings COMPREHENSIVE COVERAGE of 1700 AMERICAN STOCKS to European Investors

THE VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY continually reviews more than 1700 widely held American stocks. Key data and ranking for relative future price performance of each stock are kept up-to-date in the weekly Index. And about 130 new full-page reports are issued every week, so that each company is the subject of a complete report every 13 weeks. The full-page reports include operating and financial statistics going back 15 years and estimated 3 to 5 years ahead.

As a special introductory offer, you can receive 12 weeks of Value Line for only \$45, providing you have not had a subscription in the past two years. As a BONUS, you will also receive the 2400-page Investors Reference Service with the latest reports on over 1700 stocks, plus the 64-page guide, "Investing in Common Stocks." Send payment (no cash, please) along with name and address together with this ad to Dept. 513002.

THE VALUE LINE
5 EAST 44TH ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Payment in local currencies [British £28, French fr 230, Swiss fr 120, DM 120] and requests for information should be directed to: Value Line, Attn: A. de Saint Phalle, 2 Ave. de Villars, 75007 Paris. (Tel 551.63.59).

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 11

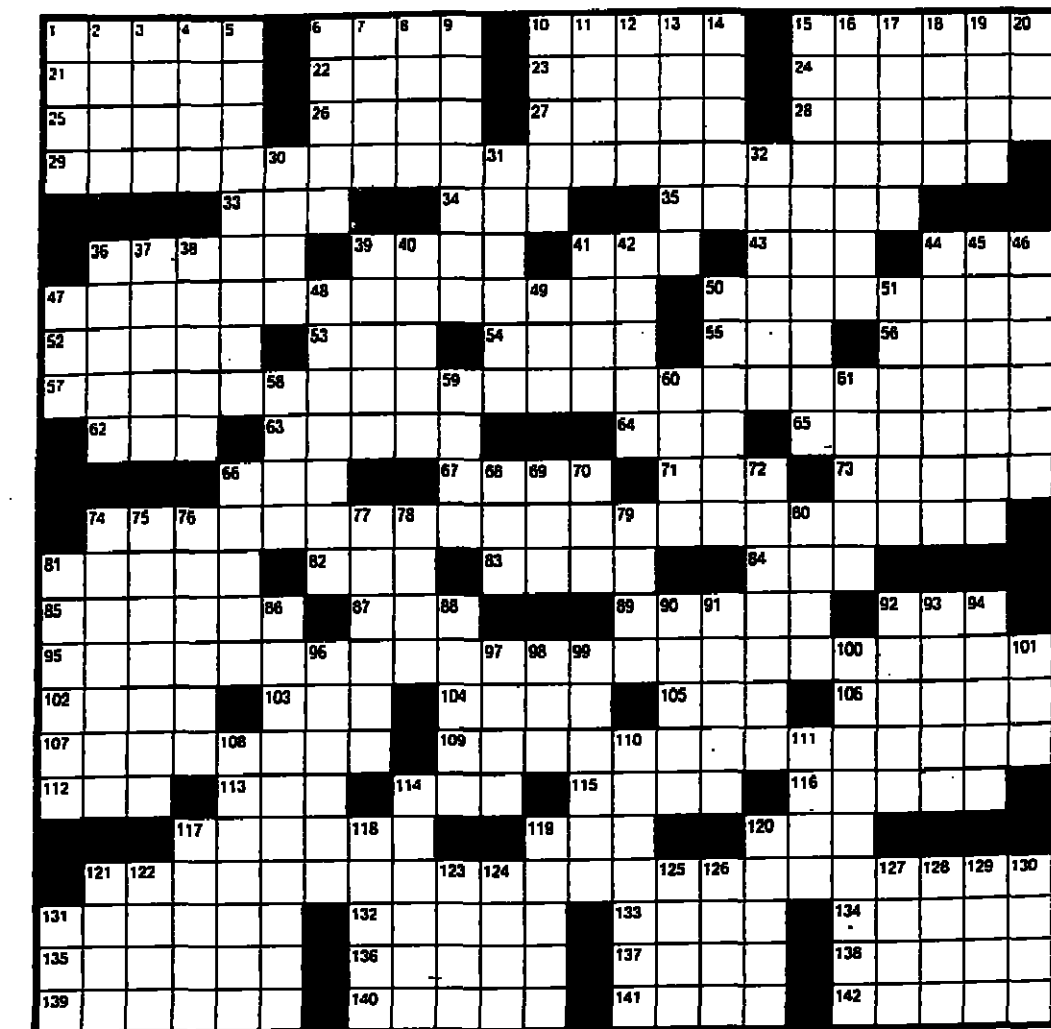
[illegible]

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Putting on Airs By Louis Baron

- ACROSS
- 1 Singer
 - 2 Vaughan
 - 3 False god
 - 4 Name for a lion
 - 5 Harmony
 - 6 Convex
 - 7 Soprano Gluck
 - 8 "Fiedermaus" role
 - 9 Sartre novel
 - 10 Fissured
 - 11 Captured, in poetry
 - 12 Demeter, to the Romans
 - 13 Indistinct
 - 14 Burglar's song
 - 15 "... cruel" at alive"
 - 16 Shak.
 - 17 Dos Passos trilogy
 - 18 Draft a document
 - 19 The g in Agamemnon
 - 20 Trudge
 - 21 Sounds of delight
 - 22 Wagner's "Rheingold"
 - 23 Nickname for Culliver
 - 24 Book's song
 - 25 Fabled deliverer
 - 26 Islet
 - 27 Fiddler's spot
 - 28 Royal initials
 - 29 Freshwater porpoise
 - 30 Insomniac's song
 - 31 CBS, for one
 - 32 Clean the slate
 - 33 Brynner
 - 34 Paul Bunyan, e.g.
 - 35 "Love You"
 - 36 Wag
 - 37 Tyke's marble
 - 38 "A cottage in Godley"



- DOWN
- 1 Achy
 - 2 Tel
 - 3 Pinza's birthplace
 - 4 Axillary
 - 5 Cry of surprise
 - 6 Take a dip
 - 7 Kirghiz race
 - 8 Sermon finale
 - 9 Listless
 - 10 Actor-director
 - 11 Angle
 - 12 Talk-show name
 - 13 Blackmail
 - 14 Norse pantheon
 - 15 Soup-can artist
 - 16 Have a ball
 - 17 Form a line
 - 18 Glacial ridges
 - 19 Radiation dosages
 - 20 Period of power
 - 21 Holier
 - 22 "The sun to me"
 - 23 Milton
 - 24 Tormentor's hang-up
 - 25 Barbarians
 - 26 Author of "The Proper Bostonians"
 - 27 Lakes or fens
 - 28 Sleuth Vance
 - 29 Spill the beans
 - 30 Chariot race
 - 31 Muscular
 - 32 Fiction's "Studs"
 - 33 Renowned
 - 34 Inadequate
 - 35 British style
 - 36 F.D.R.
 - 37 Tower builder
 - 38 Moody
 - 39 Sediment
 - 40 Lopez theme
 - 41 Miss Rivera et al.
 - 42 A.E.C.'s science
 - 43 Changed the decor
 - 44 Lament
 - 45 Hawley's colleague
 - 46 Whodunit
 - 47 Put the (clap, up)
 - 48 "So we'll go no more"
 - 49 Slangy earful
 - 50 Amin
 - 51 Not serving military aims
 - 52 Blabbermouth's forte
 - 53 Kind of blade
 - 54 Bred without mixture
 - 55 Fight promoter's interest
 - 56 Bare: Prefix
 - 57 Lost
 - 58 Type of cloak: Fr.
 - 59 Approaches
 - 60 Minister's house
 - 61 Dead holder
 - 62 Yellow flag
 - 63 Tooth point
 - 64 "Birthday suit"
 - 65 Nobel in Physics: 1976
 - 66 Camelot lady
 - 67 Show senility
 - 68 Get better
 - 69 Symbol of bondage
 - 70 "This one is —"
 - 71 Treats shabbily
 - 72 City in the Urals

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
1. SINGER
2. VAUGHAN
3. FALSE GOD
4. NAME FOR A LION
5. HARMONY
6. CONVEX
7. SOPRANO GLUCK
8. "FIEDERMAUS" ROLE
9. SARTRE NOVEL
10. FISSURED
11. CAPTURED, IN POETRY
12. DEMETER, TO THE ROMANS
13. INDISTINCT
14. BURGLAR'S SONG
15. "... CRUEL" AT ALIVE"
16. SHAK.
17. DOS PASSOS TRILOGY
18. DRAFT A DOCUMENT
19. THE G IN AGAMEMNON
20. TRUDGE
21. SOUNDS OF DELIGHT
22. WAGNER'S "RHEINGOLD"
23. NICKNAME FOR CULLIVER
24. BOOK'S SONG
25. FABLED DELIVERER
26. ISLET
27. FIDDLER'S SPOT
28. ROYAL INITIALS
29. FRESHWATER PORPOISE
30. INSOMNIAC'S SONG
31. CBS, FOR ONE
32. CLEAN THE SLATE
33. BRYNNER
34. PAUL BUNYAN, E.G.
35. "LOVE YOU"
36. WAG
37. TYKE'S MARBLE
38. "A COTTAGE IN GODLEY"

- DOWN
- 1 Achy
 - 2 Tel
 - 3 Pinza's birthplace
 - 4 Axillary
 - 5 Cry of surprise
 - 6 Take a dip
 - 7 Kirghiz race
 - 8 Sermon finale
 - 9 Listless
 - 10 Actor-director
 - 11 Angle
 - 12 Talk-show name
 - 13 Blackmail
 - 14 Norse pantheon
 - 15 Soup-can artist
 - 16 Have a ball
 - 17 Form a line
 - 18 Glacial ridges
 - 19 Radiation dosages
 - 20 Period of power
 - 21 Holier
 - 22 "The sun to me"
 - 23 Milton
 - 24 Tormentor's hang-up
 - 25 Barbarians
 - 26 Author of "The Proper Bostonians"
 - 27 Lakes or fens
 - 28 Sleuth Vance
 - 29 Spill the beans
 - 30 Chariot race
 - 31 Muscular
 - 32 Fiction's "Studs"
 - 33 Renowned
 - 34 Inadequate
 - 35 British style
 - 36 F.D.R.
 - 37 Tower builder
 - 38 Moody
 - 39 Sediment
 - 40 Lopez theme
 - 41 Miss Rivera et al.
 - 42 A.E.C.'s science
 - 43 Changed the decor
 - 44 Lament
 - 45 Hawley's colleague
 - 46 Whodunit
 - 47 Put the (clap, up)
 - 48 "So we'll go no more"
 - 49 Slangy earful
 - 50 Amin
 - 51 Not serving military aims
 - 52 Blabbermouth's forte
 - 53 Kind of blade
 - 54 Bred without mixture
 - 55 Fight promoter's interest
 - 56 Bare: Prefix
 - 57 Lost
 - 58 Type of cloak: Fr.
 - 59 Approaches
 - 60 Minister's house
 - 61 Dead holder
 - 62 Yellow flag
 - 63 Tooth point
 - 64 "Birthday suit"
 - 65 Nobel in Physics: 1976
 - 66 Camelot lady
 - 67 Show senility
 - 68 Get better
 - 69 Symbol of bondage
 - 70 "This one is —"
 - 71 Treats shabbily
 - 72 City in the Urals

WEATHER

ALABAMA	46	fair
ALASKA	29	overcast
ARIZONA	82	fair
ARKANSAS	82	fair
CALIFORNIA	82	fair
COLORADO	64	overcast
CONNECTICUT	64	overcast
DELAWARE	64	overcast
FLORIDA	82	fair
GEORGIA	82	fair
ILLINOIS	64	overcast
INDIANA	64	overcast
IOWA	64	overcast
KANSAS	64	overcast
KENTUCKY	64	overcast
LOUISIANA	82	fair
MAINE	64	overcast
MARYLAND	64	overcast
MASSACHUSETTS	64	overcast
MICHIGAN	64	overcast
MINNESOTA	64	overcast
MISSISSIPPI	82	fair
MISSOURI	64	overcast
MONTANA	64	overcast
MONTREAL	64	overcast
MOSCOW	64	overcast
MUNICH	64	overcast
NEW YORK	64	overcast
NICE	64	overcast
OSLO	64	overcast
PARIS	64	overcast
PRAGUE	64	overcast
ROME	64	overcast
SALT LAKE CITY	64	overcast
SEATTLE	64	overcast
ST. LOUIS	64	overcast
STOCKHOLM	64	overcast
TENNESSEE	64	overcast
TEXAS	82	fair
TOKYO	64	overcast
TUNIS	82	fair
VIENNA	64	overcast
WASHINGTON	64	overcast
WASHINGTON	82	fair
ZURICH	64	overcast

BOOKS

BY THE RIVERS OF BABYLON

By Nelson DeMille. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 391 pp. \$10.

EYE OF THE NEEDLE

By Ken Follett. Arbor. 313 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I WISH I could work up some real enthusiasm for these two disaster-thrillers. There must be something about Ken Follett's first novel, "Eye of the Needle," to have made me care whether England's Military Intelligence will catch the one German spy — code-named Die Nadel for his habit of poking interfering people with his pet stiletto — who threatens to blow England's famous double-cross system and reveal to Hitler that the invasion is not coming where the Allies want him to think it is.

If pressed, I would say that what held my attention is the threat of the author's willingness to visit violence on the very characters who seem to deserve it least: within a few pages of the opening a perfectly pleasant, if a touch randy English landlady gets vented by Die Nadel just for surprising him in his room while he has his radio-transmitter showing; and not many pages after that, the car of an attractive young English couple named Rose, driving off on a honeymoon, collides head-on with a truck, leaving him crippled and her sexually frustrated and the two of them stuck away on an island in the North Sea tending sheep for the duration of the war.

Also, one can't help being intrigued by the antagonists in what soon settles down to a chess game of flight and pursuit, as Die Nadel tries to get out of England before M.I. can catch him. It is not so much the appeal of the German, a devil of standard ruthlessness and aristocratic charm, as it is of the Englishman assigned to get him, a medievalist named Percy Godliman who reluctantly gives up his book on the Plantagenets to answer the call of duty. Presumably, something unique to the logic of Godliman's avocation will lead to the capture of Die Nadel. At least so my overactive imagination was led to expect.

Disappointingly, it doesn't work out that way. Like everyone else in the story, Godliman simply gets tougher and more profane and increasingly injured to violence. The mental exercise that helps him locate Die Nadel is no more characteristic of a medievalist than it is of a map reader. My loss of interest in this question left me idle to wonder how Follett's villain manages to survive more physical abuse than the coyote in those Roadrunner film cartoons. ("Your powers of recuperation are remarkable," observes Lucy Rose to Die Nadel after a storm shipwrecks him and delivers him to the door of the Roses' North Sea island cottage, and he, upon recuperating and passing himself off as a fisherman, arouses

the suspicions of Rose, who hits him with a Jeep and a wrench, among other things. "We fishermen are very healthy," replies Die Nadel simply.)

Also, I kept wondering what it is about World War II espionage that attracts writers like Follett, an English book editor and former journalist, as well as enough readers to place "Eye of the Needle" on the best-seller lists. Really, he has not said anything new about past history or shed any light on the present except perhaps a glow of nostalgia for orderly hostilities in which it was easy to distinguish the good guys from the bad guys.

Of course such nostalgia may be enough to explain the continuing appeal of World War II books. Certainly when you update the setting of an international thriller to, say, the contemporary Middle East — as Nelson DeMille does in his first novel, "By the Rivers of Babylon" — you begin to appreciate the value of Nazis as villains. Not that Nazis would regard the hijacking of a Concorde-load of Israeli peace negotiators by a band of Palestinian terrorists as anything but an act of the blackest evil. Still, the villainy of Arab terrorists — and by subtle extension the evil of all Arabs — is so rapidly becoming a cliché in current disaster-fiction, that one begins to worry about the effect of such books on our attitudes toward contemporary international problems.

To be fair, DeMille in "By the Rivers of Babylon" is after considerably more than a good-evil confrontation between Palestinians and Israelis. By arranging for the terrorists to secrete the Israeli Concorde atop the ruins of the city of Babylon, and by embellishing his text with all manner of references to the ancient Babylonian Captivity ("By the Rivers of Babylon, there we sat down; yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion." Psalm 137), DeMille tries to make his story resonate with the echoes and ironies of history.

Unfortunately, the action in the present is so crammed with stock characters, clichéd action, movie-cartoon violence, and a sort of suspense that exhausts instead of entertains, that any historical resonance gets drowned out. (One chapter ends with that Concorde literally teetering on the edge of a cliff.) That's why both of these thrillers may distract you for the length of a summer day, but are good for little more than that.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

PEANUTS
B.C.
BLONDIE
BEETLE BAILEY
ANDY CAPP
WIZARD OF ID
REX MORGAN M.D.
RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GYTAN

ERQUE

BORCAN

AERIPT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAKER FRANC LOTION HAMPER

Answer: What a Crimean became after receiving his citizenship papers — "AMERICAN"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

DENNIS THE MENACE

8-12

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Can I still get into Heaven for half price?

Art Buchwald

Vitreous Matters

MARTHA'S VINEYARD. Mass. — We have a think tank on Martha's Vineyard. Because most of the foundation money in the country has dried up and we don't have an official building and must hold our meetings on the beach. But the weighty problems of the world are still discussed in depth.



Buchwald

For example, at the last session a professor from Harvard revealed some startling statistics. He said that at the present rate of production there would be 300 billion more test tubes in the world in the year 2000 than there are today.

If each one of these test tubes were used to produce one baby there would not be enough food to supply the world's population.

A woman who heads up the Planned Parenthood Society of West Tibury said her organization was willing to support a program to put a limit on the number of test tubes made in any given year.

This met with an immediate response from the test-tube advocates, who asserted that it was a sin to interfere with new test tubes. "By destroying test tubes," one of them said, "you are impeding the forward march of chemistry. We will not stand idly by and see anyone break a test tube which could someday be used as a means of fertilizing an egg."

A dean from MIT tried to find a middle ground. "We should not ban the manufacture of test tubes by law. What we have to do is educate the world's population that it must face the consequences if it uses test tubes indiscriminately. We must strive for zero-base test-tube manufacturing goal, and only replace those that have been broken or lost in laboratories."

Dominican Inauguration

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP) — The White House announced yesterday that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, will head a delegation attending the inauguration ceremony next week for Antonio Guzman Fernandez as president of the Dominican Republic.

The Planned Parenthood spokeswoman would have none of it. "In my opinion we should sterilize every test tube that comes off the line. We can't allow them to proliferate and endanger the whole human race."

The pro-test tube man angrily kicked sand in the Planned Parenthood spokeswoman's face. "Who are you to say what we should or should not do with glass? The test tube is one of the greatest miracles of mankind. By sterilizing test tubes you are interfering with the laws of nature. Our organization will fight for the right of any glass company to make as many test tubes as it wants to."

The Harvard professor said, "I believe this is a serious mistake. We know from our research figures that most of the major powers would not take advantage of their test tubes. But we must think about the Third World countries, which in many cases cannot feed their populations now. If they get a large supply of test tubes, God knows what they'll do with them. Perhaps the solution to the problem would be to put an embargo on test tubes to those countries which cannot feed themselves."

"It won't work," the MIT dean said. "You can't keep the manufacture of test tubes secret for any length of time. With the right materials even a college kid could be able to make one in his basement."

"Then what is the solution?" I asked. "I think this is a personal matter between a woman and her glass blower. If she wants a test tube then she should be allowed to have one," someone said.

"What about the husband?" a man asked. "Doesn't he have a say in the matter?"

"Only if he gets involved in what the woman wants to do with the test tube."

The meeting broke up in anger. The test-tube advocates started making signs for a demonstration in front of the Martha's Vineyard Hospital.

The Planned Parenthood group threatened a counterdemonstration against the Owens-Illinois glass company. And a chemistry professor from Yale said he and his team were now working on a pill that could be put in a test tube to prevent anything sexual happening.

MARY BLUME

When an Indian Actor Moves to the West

LONDON (IHT) — East may be East and West West but that's no reason why the twin shouldn't meet, according to Kabir Behdi, who is the star of many Indian films and the would-be star of many Western ones. To this end he has taken on a Los Angeles house, signed with the William Morris agency and been named Cosmo's bachelor of the month. He has also swashbuckled across European TV screens in an Italian pirate series called "Sandoan," played Prince Taj in a soon-to-be released British version of "The Thief of Baghdad," and is just finishing "Ashanti," a film about today's slave trade, with Peter Ustinov, Michael Caine and Rex Harrison. Behdi, according to the synopsis, "a bitter Arab with murder in his heart and face."

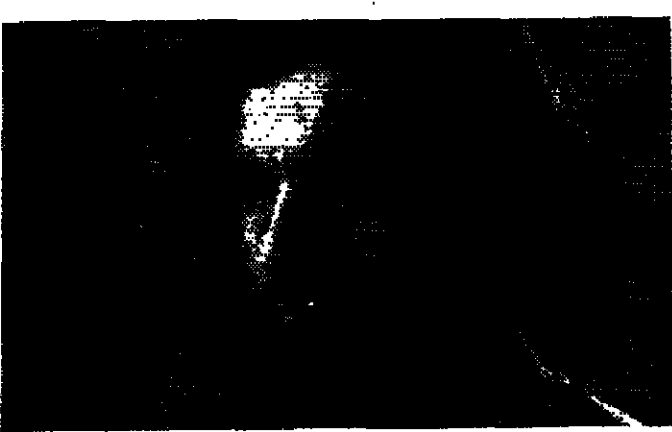
"Obviously in the initial stages it will be easier to be a Russian or an Italian or an Arab," Behdi said in the lobby of the Dorchester hotel. He is tall, wearing a striped white suit, his looks might stamp him as a foreigner in any country, including his own.

"As an actor I can play anything," he said. "Accents are something I can absorb very quickly. I could even take on a role from the Deep South." His chattering Indian tongue briefly takes on a plantation drawl. "Everything is possible, so why exclude the possibilities?"

Two Worlds

Born in Lahore of an Indian father and a mother from Derbyshire who were the sari, fought hard for Indian independence and spent her last years as a Buddhist nun, young Kabir was brought up in two worlds: "I went to this very English Indian public school — all shining shoes and spotless blazers and houses called Robin Hood, Friar Tuck and Little John."

After taking a degree in history at college, Behdi went to Bombay to learn about filmmaking and found himself a successful director of television commercials. "In a place like India where people are so poor, the



Kabir Behdi: "I can play anything."

most effective ad line is '50 percent off,'" he said.

His business background helped him to understand the many oddities of the Indian film industry: for example, each film, no matter what its theme, must include several musical numbers. "Unlike the West, where pop songs come into the market through the record industry, people can't afford expensive equipment. So songs become popular from being heard in films: It is mandatory for every film to have four or five songs. One singer, Lata Mangeshkar, has recorded 25,000 songs — 25,000 songs. And she still sings like a nightingale."

In the huge, harassed dream factory that is the Indian film industry — there is both a national film industry and regional one, each region having a population of 30 to 40 million — big stars often make 30 films a year, and a lavish musical sequence may be shot before the script is written to entice prospective backers. (If none bite, the film is ground into celluloid bangles and shopping baskets.) A star of national films, Behdi made only one regional film, in southern India.

The Language

"It was in a language I didn't know at all. I learned the part phonetically. The last I heard the director was trying to sell a consignment of shoes in Madras so with the money realized from

that sale the financier would reinvest in the film."

Behdi hasn't had time to see many of his films. "Even if you are only reasonably successful in India, you have five or six films on the floor. I had a dozen. All you have to do is get rid of the ideas that it is impossible, then what you have to do is get every take right."

"After that, to come to the West and do one film at a time and get the script well in advance — it's like a holiday."

In commercial Indian films such staple figures as the continuity girl do not exist. "There are enormous continuity jumps," Behdi said. "An actor might be seen opening a door and come out the other side with a completely different haircut. The Indian audience is wonderful; they'll forgive you anything if you move them."

A unique and crucial figure in Indian filmmaking is the story narrator. "They don't create a script, they have the story narrator who comes to your house and tells you the story, always from your point of view so you feel you are the king of the film. He doesn't just tell the story — he declares it, acts it out, leaps on the furniture, shouts out of the window. And he has to do this 50 times — for financiers, six sets of Indian film distributors, etc. — each time from a different point of view. And very often the film bears no resemblance to what he has told."

Being a star in India means being very big indeed. "Actors

have so many demands for interviews — again, there are so few actors and so many film magazines. Hundreds. I reckon if an actor stopped acting he could spend a year, possibly years, accepting invitations from all over India and from Indian communities overseas."

Actors' status symbols are different from the West, Behdi said: "They have the odd Guinness but most have their own tailors and the tailor is a very important character in every film because the leading man changes his clothes at least six or seven times. It's particularly amusing in regional films where in imitation of Hindi films a man who supposedly lives in abject poverty will wear a satin suit because he's the hero."

Behdi doesn't feel he has to modify his own acting style very much for the West: "I was a stranger in the Indian film industry as the actors I admired were from the West and I had studied Stanislavsky. In a sense, my problem was to match them gesture for gesture, although the gestures are far too much."

"They always want exaggerated performances — they are fond of filmed theater, where everything is in long shots. It is a little to give a performance of integrity in those circumstances, but there are those who do."

It is hard to guess what effect being half Indian will have on Kabir Behdi's career in the West. In the East, being half English worked against him at first. "They said 'Oh, he doesn't look typically Indian.' Then the moment I broke through they said this acting is naturally very polished because he has an English mother."

Behdi is combative and ambitious. "For the real joy is upward battle," he said — yet curiously relaxed about working in the West. This isn't so strange, he said:

"Coming from the Bombay film industry is like being raised as a street fighter," he said. "Even the Italian industry looked like gentlemen after Bombay in terms of the intrigue and infighting that goes on. So the British and Americans seem like angels to me."

PEOPLE: Weekend Planned

On Skopios Island?

Friends of Christina Onassis Kanav in Athens say that the promised return of the shipping heiress to her husband in Moscow will have to wait until after a party she is giving on the Onassis private island of Skopios. The sources said that the 27-year-old Mrs. Kanav planned to invite about 20 of her friends for a long weekend on the island. Mrs. Kanav and her husband Sergei, who is 1,400 miles away in the Soviet Union, have spent the week separately denying various rumors that their 10-day marriage is on the rocks, that he is a KGB agent and that she can't stand the idea of living in a two-room apartment in Moscow with his mother. Mrs. Kanav, who flew to Athens unexpectedly last weekend, made a quick trip to England in her private jet, the "Luton Airfield," northeast of London, on Saturday. She returned to Athens late Thursday night, the sources said, accompanied by an unidentified man and her jet's three-man crew, they said.

Facing bribery and tax evasion charges, Otto Passman, who was a congressman from Louisiana for 30 years, has urged his supporters to stop circulating a petition seeking a pardon for him. "I strenuously urge that such an effort be terminated immediately," said the 81-year-old Democrat. "I am innocent. The idea of a pardon suggests that I am innocent." Passman, whose friends started the campaign because he is in poor health, is accused of accepting \$98,000 in bribes from Tongson Park, the South Korean businessman.

In Springfield, Ill., Robert Awerkamp has been sentenced to a year in prison for invoking the Fifth Amendment on his federal income tax returns. He said that he had "engaged in activities that were illegal, but not immoral — that's what I'm trying to prevent telling about," but he was convicted of failing to supply the information required on his income, and of failing to file proper returns for 1971 through 1974. Awerkamp sprinkled his returns with references to the Fifth Amendment, which provides protection against self-incrimination. Where he was to name his dependent children, he wrote in: "Unable to answer and protect the

rights guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment." Gross income? "Fifth." Taxes overpaid? "Fifth." Balance due IRS? "Fifth." And so on. The judge said Awerkamp's sentence was intended "as a deterrent to other people."

If cleanliness is next to godliness, Bruce Wecker is likely to soak himself right into sinfulness — not to mention the Guinness Book of Records. The 25-year-old Minneapolis apartment superintendent said that the bath he'll take — for 48 hours in the display window of the Garden of Eden, purveyor of exotic cosmetics — will outlast the longest one on record. Susan Nungesser, owner of the shop, said that Wecker's bath water will be kept saturated with cocoa butter oil and may be some skunk oil from the Antipodes. She added, "Our customers are 75 percent women. We feel they deserve to see a good looking man in a tub."

Patricia Hearst says that she is more concerned about getting married than she is about her safety when she gets out of prison. Gloria Allred, co-ordinator of the National Organization for Women, said she visited Miss Hearst a few days ago and that the heiress told her she is not bitter about her fate. The public, Miss Hearst said, understands that she was a victim "at the kidnapping started all of this Miss Allred met me for the first time for two hours at the Alameda Prison in Pleasanton, Calif., to explain her group's recent decision to support legal efforts to obtain Miss Hearst's release. She said Miss Hearst "there is a small group of cuckoo interested in harming her," but longer worries about that. She said that Miss Hearst told her she plans to be married, but is not sure when. Miss Allred refused to say when the marriage will take place. Miss Hearst has been linked romantically to Bernard Shaw, a Francisco policeman who worked part-time as her bodyguard.

In spite of engine trouble, Nathan of Israel was unable to land his cargo-laden floating radio station in Beirut harbor. He was to unload medical and other supplies for victims of Christian-Syrian fighting. When he was refused permission to enter the port, dropped anchor a short distance from the harbor.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES AUGUST 12
BETZACH CFS118M BDO518M
KRESCENT CFS259M T15158
W44-044 WBS359M
MESSAGES AUGUST 11
CASSINER GOLDSN JUK551
MOSIMMA MOT528M THCC3CC
The above are coded messages for home for subscribers traveling abroad. For more information, call 1-800-451-8954.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DON'T VISIT PARIS ALONE but with a high standard security driver-guide, speaking your own language. For a more secure service, call 1-800-451-8954. **VIENNA'S ENIGMA** Theater, Peter Wyngard in Paris, White, "The Toys," Daily except Sundays, 4:00 PM. **LA NOUVELE CUISINE** Top Paris chef gives 2 demonstrations at La Varenne Aug. 16-17. Call Paris 705 10 16 for details. **AA** in English, Dutch, Para. Tel. 551, 38-502/22-73. **PARIS UNVEILED** Read The Guide to Paris. On sale now, \$5 only.

AUTOMOBILES

LANDROVER blue/cream, 600 km. Diesel, new dealer, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 305